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Fourteen Pages

NATAL MAKES BIG MOVE FOR LOCAL OPTION

Organizer Forms Branches
of South African Temperance Alliance

GOVERNMENT ENGAGES A. EDWARDES JORDAN

Boys' Clubs to Be Established
to Aid in Instilling High
Ideals in Youth

DURBAN, South Africa, March 1 (Special Correspondence)—Recently the general secretary of the South African Temperance Alliance, the Rev. A. J. Cook, made a tour through Natal and East Griqualand, addressing public meetings on local option, and from his reception and the attendance at the meetings he was able to report to his council that he had continued growth of the local option sentiment expressed throughout the country.

In North Natal Mr. Cook was joined by the Natal organizer of his alliance, A. W. Edwards Jordan, who has come to Natal with experience gained in California, Mexico, Rhodesia and other countries, which gives him a unique position. The Government has engaged his services for organizing boys' clubs for the many youths employed in Government service and other branches of life, such as messengers, telegraph and cable lads, young jockeys, and so forth, and the way in which he has succeeded in instilling high ideals into these lads is appreciated by all.

Junior Branches Formed

On tour Mr. Jordan formed several junior branches of the Temperance Alliance on similar lines to those of his clubs, and in every instance the boys are unconditionally in favor of prohibiting the liquor traffic. At towns like Dundee, Ladysmith, Stanger, Port Shepstone, and other smaller towns of Natal visited by these two vigilant workers, they found encouraging activity in support of local option, and through their visit several new branches of the Temperance Alliance were formed and in each instance the president and vice-presidents elected were prominent public men.

In East Griqualand they found practically "virgin soil" for their work. At Kameelsburg, a small town of Cedarville, great interest was shown by the residents in their meetings, and at each town the mayors presided, finally agreeing to give local option their strong support.

Natives Interested

At Matatiele, which is a large native area, great interest was taken in their meetings by the natives, some 200 attending a special meeting for natives at which most bitter and unmistakable opposition was shown against the present system of municipalities brewing native beer for sale. This same question raised considerable stir in the Natal newspapers quite recently, when the Natal Temperance Convention held in Durban made it the principal subject for discussion.

The Native Wesleyan Synod recently held at Hartbeespoort, and the following resolution, which is very much in line with the views of the European population of the country.

This Synod views with alarm and distress the action of the natives in Justice in releasing prisoners convicted of offenses under the liquor laws. Illicit liquor traffic inflicts untold harm upon the native population and as imprisonment without the option of a fine has been the only effective method of checking this shameful traffic, this action of the Minister is likely to have most serious consequences, as the obvious inference is that the natives of Justice regards this class of crime with leniency.

CORK AND CONCRETE FOR BUILDING HOUSES TRIED IN ENGLAND

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 4.—A combination of cork and concrete for building houses is the latest innovation being tried out by the Department of Industrial Research here. Two houses have been erected on trial. Both have steel frames, but the panels of one consist of four inches of cork covered with Portland cement concrete, applied to both sides with a concrete "gun," while the other house has composite blocks—two inches of "breeze" cast in mould on a two-inch cork slab.

The framework for the two cottages weighs four tons, which four men can erect in one day. The only skilled labor necessary is one bricklayer, one carpenter and a man working on a concrete gun. It is claimed that the use of cork insulates the houses, both against cold and noise. The cork slabs are baked after compression, rendering them proof against fire or swelling by damp.

The roof is put on at an early stage, giving the builders protection from the weather and helping rapid construction.

SERVICE IN FULL SWING

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., April 4.—The transatlantic passenger trade for the season is in full swing, and if the present level is maintained it will be a bumper season for this port. Yesterday, between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m., 18 liners of a total of 350,242 tons were dealt with, eight being inward and 10 outward bound. Five thousand passengers with their baggage have been handled in the last 26 hours. Twenty special trains carried them to and fro. They included 630 first-class passengers who sailed for New York on the Berengaria this morning.

Eager to Sell, Loath to Buy, Called Wrong Policy for U.S.

Sir George Paish Asks How
America Expects to Collect
Credit Loans

CINCINNATI, O., April 4 (AP)—America is eager to sell but very unwilling to buy, and unless this attitude changes, the United States will not continue to hold its present position as the world's greatest investment banker, Sir George Paish, British economist, told the Bankers' Foreign Trade Association, in session here.

"America's attitude is forcing Europe to restore Russia as the center of foodstuffs which that nation was prior to the war," Sir George declared, "a position thrust upon America by war conditions."

"As long as America is willing to extend loans, it can sell its surplus goods, but this operation cannot continue indefinitely. Europe must be allowed to make return for the enormous amount of capital and credit already extended, and the large sums in all needed, in products and goods. Otherwise Europe will be unable to purchase the American surplus and this condition will reflect in impoverishment of American foodstuff producers and industries."

Sir George characterized the Dawes plan as the necessary step toward restoration of Europe. He said that it had brought reason where there

KENTUCKY DRIES REPORTING GAINS

Law and Order League
Pledges New Energy to
Enforcement Campaign

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 4 (Special)—The result of the three-day law enforcement convention held in Louisville recently and the great publicity which the movement received, is already noticeable, according to A. C. Graham, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Kentucky, which co-operated with four other law-enforcement and dry organizations in holding the gathering.

One specific instance was the formation of a Law and Order League in an outlying Jefferson County, which has been notorious as a source of moonshine liquor supply for Louisville.

This year elections are held in every county in the State for county officers and members of the General Assembly. Party primaries are held in August. The most important outcome, the dry workers believe, will be a better class of candidates in all parties, and this is considered of importance in law enforcement under county judges and county sheriffs.

An important result of the visit of Anti-Saloon League workers and others to the police, circuit and federal courts during the convention will be the familiarizing of these men and women with the method of law enforcement in prohibition cases, enabling them better to co-operate.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel and legislative superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, advised the workers on the present status of the dry laws, advance steps contemplated and the necessity for co-operation. Roy A. Haynes, National Prohibition Commissioner, left a lasting impression with Louisville citizens of the necessity for standing by law enforcement officials. William J. Fields, Governor of Kentucky; Grant M. Hudson, Representative in Congress from Michigan; and several other speakers whose appeals aided in forming what is hoped to be a general resolve on the part of local citizens to aid in law enforcement.

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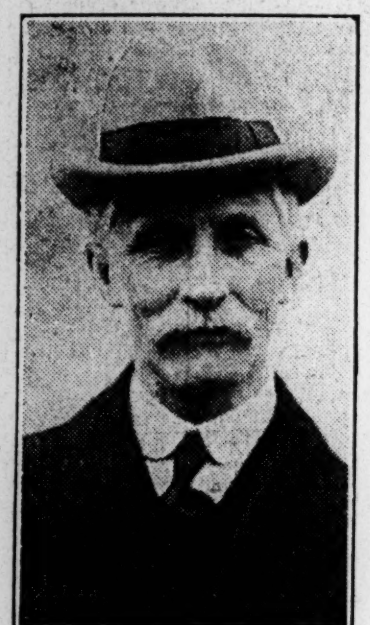
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Underwood & Underwood
SIR GEORGE PAISH
Financial Adviser to the British Government.

had been no reason, but stated that, even so, the Dawes plan was only a temporary measure, to be displaced by a permanent plan after economic restoration has begun.

WAR MINISTER RESIGNS IN ITALY

Benito Mussolini Assumes
Portfolio Ad Interim

ROME, April 4 (AP)—Official announcement was made today of the resignation of General di Giorgio as Italian War Minister. The Premier, Benito Mussolini, has assumed the portfolio ad interim.

Signor Mussolini submitted General di Giorgio's resignation to King Victor Emmanuel at the Quirinal, and the monarch accepted it.

The Rome newspapers reported on Thursday that Signor di Giorgio had resigned, and the fact that he was not present at Friday's session of the Chamber of Deputies, at which the War Ministry budget was adopted was taken as confirmation of the report.

Action on General di Giorgio's army reform bill was postponed at the request of Signor Mussolini, on Thursday, the Premier explaining that the bill would be presented at some later time, after the question of national defense had been studied from a technical and not a political viewpoint. The measure had met with condemnation by Italy's military leaders.

GRECO-YUGOSLAV PARLEYS CONTINUE

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, April 4.—Political circles comment optimistically on the negotiations for an alliance between Greece and Yugoslavia. It is considered that the present Greek Government desires to rectify the mistakes of past régimes against Yugoslavia and return to the policy of Eleutherios Venizelos outlined in 1922. The Greek Government has already fulfilled two acts of neighborly friendliness, first equalization of the railway tariffs between Saloniki and Guerzeli, and second, the definitive handing over of the Saloniki zone to the Yugoslav authorities.

Although a fair number of unresolved questions exist, there is reason to believe the negotiations will be concluded soon. A Greek delegate, Mr. Caclamano, is coming to Belgrade in the middle of April.

WORLD PEACE FACTOR SEEN IN SPORT FOR SPORT'S SAKE

Tendencies Toward Professionalism, Especially in American Colleges, Deplored—Olympic Games Declared to Have Unmied Greece

International games are developing into one of the vital factors for world good will and peace, and will increase in influence as attention is directed away from sport for victory's sake to sport for sport's sake, Prof. William M. Sloane, formerly of Princeton and Columbia Universities, one of the founders of the Olympic Games, said in his address before the luncheon meeting of the Foreign Policy Association at the Copley-Plaza hotel today.

The tendency toward professionalism in America was, however, deplored by Professor Sloane, especially as manifested in the colleges. Exorbitant profits and highly paid coaches are tending to take the amateur standing out of college athletics, he said.

"It is a development that is hard to control," the speaker pointed out. "The trend toward sports for all students and intramural games holds promise. I hope to see the time when there will be less professional training and less gate receipts."

True Sportsmanship

To inculcate the attitude of true sportsmanship in the youth of America, and eventually throughout all countries, is the ambition of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood, Capt. Percy Redfern Greed of Boston, writer on sports and secretary of the organization, explained in his address before today's meeting. He said:

"Sports and games have ceased to

ERA OF PEACE THROUGH FARM UNIONS IS SEEN

Member of Agricultural
Board Predicts Growth of
World Friendship

FRESNO, Calif., March 28 (Special Correspondence)—The value of farm leagues as makers of peace, and co-operative effort being made in agriculture whereby farmers of this country are marketing their surplus crops at a profit in foreign lands, were described by Ralph P. Merritt, member of President Coolidge's agricultural conference at the second district conference of Rotary clubs held in Fresno.

"People of common interests and common understanding do not make war on each other," Mr. Merritt said. "A sane, intelligent international understanding of the needs of the world is the greatest guarantee for world peace, and world peace is the highest aim of the nations today."

Mr. Merritt continued: "The cotton growers carry their cotton to the four corners of the world by the future of California. California eggs find their way to the markets of London through the Poultrymen's Co-operative Association. Rice is marketed in Japan by California rice growers. Small cereals are marketed in Holland and England. Russia and France by the Grain Marketing Company."

Understanding Necessary

There is more than salesmanship involved in this. It cannot be done unless the cotton growers know and understand the conditions of Europe and of the other foreign consuming markets; unless the wheat and cereal producers in the United States are in sympathy with foreign buyers, unless the rice growers are constantly in touch with the needs of foreign exchange and the buying power of the people of Japan.

Therefore, through co-operative effort in agriculture there is being established an international viewpoint, the like of which has never been held by any group of producers in this country, and which cannot exist without this co-operation of the producers.

It is in the future, through a continuation of progress in the lines of co-operative effort, foreign peoples will have a better understanding of American farmers, and American farmers will know and have friendship for their foreign distributors and consumers.

A total of 10,500 co-operative marketing organizations already in existence in this country did more than \$2,000,000,000 worth of business last year. It is now generally accepted throughout this country, from the President of the United States down to the humblest farmer, that upon the success of these enterprises the future of American agriculture depends.

Must Correct Weakness

We hear frequently of the undercurrent of disappointment that we are not experiencing that peak of prosperity which was predicted for 1925. The fact is there is nothing vitally wrong with the country, but there is weakness in one direction which is not fully appreciated. Until that weakness is turned to strength we will not enter upon an era which will be recognized as being another golden age.

The errors of agriculture must be corrected; the buying power of the farmer must be restored. It must be possible for the American farmer to live on his farm in ownership of his land and receive an income for his product in excess of the cost of production, in order to maintain his family upon American standards of living.

At the Rotary convocation, which was attended by fully 3500 delegates from California, Nevada, and Hawaii, Thomas B. Bridges, past president of the Oakland Rotary Club, was elected district governor to succeed Harry S. Mason, of Los Angeles.

San Diego and San Francisco are being considered for the 1926 convention. So rapid has been the development of the new governor and the executive council which he will appoint in the near future.

Machinery of War Proves Aid to Peace

Special Correspondence
Portland, Ore., March 29

IMPLEMENTS used in warfare—designed for use in the world war—now are being converted into peace-time constructive machinery and will have an important part in the elaborate road program outlined for the northwest by the United States Bureau of Public Roads.

At the equipment supply depot of the bureau, located at Vancouver, Wash., work is now in progress, and consists of placing tracks, tractors, power plants, fire fighting apparatus, graders, and air compressors, salvaged from the war munitions, into condition for construction service.

The made-over equipment is sent to states throughout the northwest as the bureau's work requires, including Washington, Montana, and Alaska. Much of the equipment which is fitted for road work is practically worthless in the state in which it arrives at the depot.

MR. MACMURRAY TO GO TO CHINA

Named by President Coolidge to Succeed Dr. Jacob Schurman at Peking

WASHINGTON, April 4.—John Van A. MacMurray, Assistant Secretary of State, has been selected by President Coolidge to succeed Dr. Jacob Schurman as Minister at Peking.

No formal announcement of the se-

lection will be made until the acceptance of Mr. MacMurray to the Peking Government has been ascertained. Dr. Schurman, meanwhile, is preparing to leave Peking April 20 for new duties at Berlin, succeeding Alanson B. Houghton, who has been transferred to the Court of St. James's. He will come to Washington for conference with President Coolidge and Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, before going to Berlin.

Mr. MacMurray has been in the diplomatic service for the past 18 years and during that time has served in embassies in Siam, Russia, China and Japan.

Reared in Schenectady, N. Y., he was educated at Princeton University and was admitted to the New York state bar in 1906. He served as secretary of the legation and consul-general at Bangkok, Siam, during 1907 and part of 1908 and was then transferred to the embassy at St. Petersburg, Russia. In 1911 he returned to the United States and was appointed assistant chief and later chief of the division of Near Eastern affairs of the State Department.

He served as secretary of the legation at Peking from 1917 to 1919 and was then appointed counselor and later ambassador at Tokyo. A year later he was assigned on a special detail in charge of the legation at Peking and in October, 1921, reassigned to the embassy at Washington. He was appointed chief of the division of Far Eastern affairs in the Department of State, August, 1923.

He was the leader of the Round Table on China at the Williamstown Institute of Politics last summer.

PERUVIAN NOTE MAKES NO CASE OFFICIALS HOLD

Tacna-Arica Plebiscite Am-
ply Safeguarded, Is
Administration View

WASHINGTON, April 4.—While awaiting a detailed analysis of its contents by State Department experts before drafting his reply, President Coolidge, on the basis of a preliminary study of the document, believes the Peruvian memorial on the Tacna-Arica award has raised no point as to safeguarding the plebiscite that is not already anticipated in the terms of the award.

It is felt, with this preliminary opinion of the President and his advisers indicating to some extent the probable tenor of his reply, that the Peruvian arbitration representatives will be assured by Mr. Coolidge that the award was drawn with every determination to see to it that the plebiscite is a fair expression of popular will and that it already amply safeguards that purpose.

The reply, at the same time, is expected to reflect the President's sympathetic attitude toward the natural anxiety of Peru over the outcome of the plebiscite to determine the sovereignty of the two provinces to which she has long asserted claim.

Text Withheld

The text of the Peruvian communication, which bears the signature of one of the special Peruvian representatives here in connection with the arbitration proceeding, and is not a direct communication from the Peruvian Government, has been withheld from publication pending the drafting of the President's reply.

It is known, however, that, after pointing out what it regards as errors in the finding, although declaring the purpose of the Peruvian Government to carry out the award, it suggests, among six other proposed modifications in the plebiscite conditions, the use of American military forces in the two provinces, in place of the present Chilean military and police.

The President draws a very sharp distinction between his responsibilities as arbitrator in the Tacna-Arica case and his duties as President of the United States.

Arbitrator's Status

While he inherited with the passing of President Harding the obligation to arbitrate the dispute, since the protocol named the President of the United States and not an individual as arbitrator, the President is satisfied his duty in this matter is an individual responsibility not shared in any way by the United States Government.

In view of this attitude, it is certain that Mr. Coolidge cannot entertain the suggestion in the Peruvian memorial that American troops be substituted for Chilean forces in the two provinces, to preserve order until the result of the plebiscite shall have been approved by the arbitrator and the territories handed over to the sovereignty of whichever nation receives a majority vote.

As an individual the President has no recourse to the military forces of the United States, and his advisers feel that the terms of the arbitration protocol itself are broad enough to permit him to take such a step, even if the United States Government, through Congress, had granted him authority to employ American troops.

Dail Eireann Votes to Develop Electric Power From Shannon

Government Party and Laborites Support Measure,
Which Passed, 58 to 0—Minority Opposition
Leave House Before Vote Is Taken

DUBLIN, April 4 (AP)—The Dail Eireann last night, by a vote of 58 to 0, passed the Government's bill for developing electric power from the waters of the River Shannon. All the members of the Government Party and all the Laborites supported the measure.

Although none of the members of the Dail voted against the measure, a minority opposition, composed of a party of farmers and party of Dublin business men and one representative from Trinity College. These members left the House before the vote was taken.

Protest on Judges

Sir John also entered a protest in respect to the continental experts who were chosen to report on the Siemens Schuckert proposal.

The choice of judges was restricted to countries which had been neutral during the Great War, and thus French, Canadian, and United States experts appear to have been excluded. This is a matter for regret, for, although electrical problems in Ireland are common to those in Norway, and Sweden and Switzerland, yet in the overwhelming question of drainage in Ireland there is nothing comparable in these countries. In Switzerland, where rivers are regulated and embanked, the conditions of flooding the low adjoining lands are totally different from the Irish problem.

The Drainage Question

Sir John Griffith's words in connection with this matter of drainage come with special weight from one who has given the whole of his long life to the special study of Irish problems. He said:

It is obvious that the drainage problem came upon the experts as a surprise, and as on their first visit to the Shannon early in October, and it is not at all surprising that they should draw attention to the need of immediate steps being taken by the Government to deal with the drainage, although they point out that its consideration was outside their terms of reference.

The Moral of the Whole Story Is

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

WOMEN ELIGIBLE FOR UPPER HOUSE, SAYS COUNT BETHLEN

By Special Cable

VIENNA, April 4.—The right of women to become members of the forthcoming Hungarian upper House has been assured by Count Stephen Bethlen, the Premier, during the National Assembly debate on the measure. Replying to a query Count Bethlen declared that "staatsburger" citizens implied women as well as men. Through an amendment to the bill, the Hapsburgs will enter the upper House at 25 instead of 35. At present, however, only two Hapsburgs are eligible.

Dr. Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister, in the Czech Parliament, made a reference to the Hapsburgs' entry into the upper House, which was received by the Budapest press unconcernedly.

Dr. Benes stated that in the event the text of the bill being incompatible with the treaty obligations assumed by Hungary then a new arrangement would be made to deal with the situation.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

HERRIOT MOVE FOR A CAPITAL LEVY OPPOSED

Groups Which Formerly
Supported Government in
Chamber Ready to Revolt

SENATE IS FIRMLY AGAINST INFLATION

Etienne Clementel Praised as
Even Proposed as Leader
of the Next Cabinet

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, April 4.—The ministerial crisis presents today some amazing features. The appointment of Anatole de Monzie, a persistent partisan of the Embassy at the Vatican, in place of Etienne Clementel, who resigned in reality because he was at variance with the Socialistic financial plans of the Government, means, on the one hand, a move toward conciliation, since M. de Monzie insists that the French representative be maintained at the Vatican. The Government appears to have capitulated, and the charge d'affaires at the Vatican for Alsace-Lorraine will also speak for France.

But in the other hand, it is announced that Edouard Herriot means to make a levy on wealth. This is far from conciliatory action. Already the strongest opposition is manifesting itself against a capital levy even in the Chamber, where certain groups which have supported the Government are ready to revolt.

Symbol of "New National Unity"

It is difficult to understand the position of M. de Monzie, who puts himself forward not only as an advocate of the Vatican embassy but generally as a symbol of the new national unity. In the Senate, to which he belongs, it is estimated that there are not 25 members who will vote for inflation, whether it is described as noninflation or no, nor 50 members who would vote for a capital levy. It is an open secret that M. de Monzie, who has been approached by M. Herriot, declined the post of the Finance Ministry because he could not accept the Socialist financial program. One is driven to the view that M. Herriot is preparing for a fall.

What is puzzling is the attitude of M. de Monzie, who can scarcely be tempted by the prospect of linking his fate with that of the Herriot Government and who already seems, according to published statements, in disaccord.

M. Clementel, in separating himself from M. Herriot, is widely praised and even proposed as leader of the next cabinet. M. Herriot explains that though the Government decided on steps to alleviate the stringency in the circulation of banknotes it was agreed that the move would be accompanied by extra taxation, the precise nature of which is not defined. But M. Clementel, it is considered, could put before the Senate the governmental decision on the emission of additional banknotes without reference to extra taxation.

10 Per Cent Levy Proposed

It is now proposed that the Government may abandon all idea of direct or indirect inflation and issue of additional banknotes, which are called inflation or not. It is the present purpose to impose a levy of 10 per cent on capital, payable in 10 years, with the possibility of anticipating a settlement anyhow. M. Herriot, who has declined the offer, urges next Tuesday, and it should soon be seen whether the crisis is passing or whether it is developing greater acuteness. Not only is there a possibility of the overthrow of the Herriot Government, but there is talk on both sides of dissolution of the Chamber and new elections, as the only way to escape from the deadlock.

Dissolution of the Chamber Is

a rare and extreme measure, but so gloomily do many people regard the present position which has been produced by a bitter struggle of parties and the grave financial possibilities that this course may have a considerable appeal. One cannot see clearly into the future. Surprising developments may occur at any moment. All one can say is that the crisis is far from being ended and may only just be beginning. It is an axiom in France that patched-up cabinets never live and it is unlikely that a patched-up Herriot cabinet will be an exception to the rule.

Proposal for Capital Levy

Condemned in London

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 4.—The movement in France exchange here, which followed the announcement from Paris of M. Clementel's recent proposal to issue 6,000,000,000 francs additional notes to finance commercial transactions, is regarded in London City circles as a reminder of the growing urgency for further firm deflationary measures in Paris. A courageous raising of interest rates to restrict credit and a forcing down of prices are considered to have become essential.

The Bank of France's present discount rate of 7 per cent is described as inadequate for this purpose, having regard to the length of the period which elapsed before the French budget reached its present position, where a balance can at last claim to have been restored. In this connection, it is pointed out that to support the franc exchange by employing large credits while France still possesses in the United States, while it might conceal the situation for the time being, could not of itself eliminate its causes.

The proposal to resort to a capital levy is also strongly condemned here

WEIMAR PARTY UNITES ON MARX

Ex-Chancellor and Dr. Karl
Jarres Are Candidates
for Presidency

By Special Cable

BERLIN, April 4.—In order to win the votes of the Social Democrats for Dr. Wilhelm Marx in the presidential election, the Roman Catholics supported them in the Prussian Diet yesterday, where, as already stated, Otto Braun was once more elected Prussian Premier with 220 votes against 170 for the candidate of the Right parties and 40 for the Communist candidate.

Describing the situation which has arisen out of this bargain, one Conservative paper wrote last night: "Prussia is sold to the Social Democrats." The last effort to shatter the Weimar coalition was made yesterday by the Bavarian People's Party, which induced the Chancellor to call a meeting of the leaders of all the bourgeois parties in an attempt to unite them on a joint bourgeois candidate for the presidency.

The Roman Catholics, however, refused to let Dr. Marx drop, but the Right parties have not yet abandoned the hope that the Roman Catholics will swing around at the last minute, and therefore they may wait another couple of days before nominating their candidate.

Candidates Agreed On

The three Republican parties comprising the so-called Weimar coalition—the Centre, the Democrats and the Social Democrats—agreed tentatively yesterday to unite on Dr. Marx and now await final sanction from the governing board of the Democratic Party, which will meet in Berlin tomorrow. The National Conservative-Bourgeois bloc will ratify the nomination of Dr. Jarres today.

That the forthcoming campaign is

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

ANATOLE DE MONZIE

Successor to Etienne Clementel, Whose Resignation From the French Cabinet Followed Discussion on Renovation of Financial Situation.

Keynote: View Co.

As calculated to damage the French people's confidence in their own securities and thus enhance the very difficulties it is designed to meet.

The London Financial Times, for example, anticipates a "very quick depreciation" if it is adopted.

GERMANS WATCH DEVELOPMENTS

BERLIN, April 4.—The Germans are watching with interest and a certain amount of sympathy the developments in France which are taking place at present in connection with the resignation of M. Clemenceau, the French Minister of Finance. Germany feels itself an expert on all questions relating to inflation, and, therefore, able to understand the difficulties and feelings of the French people on the subject.

It is generally believed that France should abstain from resorting to temporary means of relief, such as decrees against the flight of capital and illicit speculation, but should take some radical step against inflation.

One paper last night proposed that the Government should curtail credits to industry, while another even spoke of a capital levy which, it adds, French industry selects with the same excuse used by the German industrialists at the time, namely, the "necessity to preserve their capital."

The Vossische Zeitung declares that the present development of a big lesson that "modern warfare is a destroyer, which also impoverishes the victor."

ACHIEVEMENT HALL BUILDING IS STARTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 4 (Special).—Work on Achievement Hall, the new building for the Junior Achievement club at the Eastern States Exposition grounds, began today, with a view to its completion by July 1. It is to be a two-story brick structure, 72 by 230 feet, and will cost in the vicinity of \$100,000. The face brick and cast stone trimmings will be furnished by the building with other units on the grounds.

SOCIALIST LEAGUE CONVENES

FITCHBURG, Mass., April 4.—The annual convention of the New England district of the Young People's Socialist League opened here today and will continue through tomorrow. The business before the convention will be the election of officers, organizing the district forces to effectively take part in a nationwide membership drive that starts May 1, and planning for the conducting of educational activities during the coming year.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Public debate on question, "Resolved: That congressmen should be elected by proportional representation in the several states." Harvard freshmen team vs. Princeton, Paine Concert Hall, Cambridge, 8:15.

Free motion picture lecture, "Trail Riders of the Rockies," by Col. Philip Moore, Bates Hall, Boston Y. M. C. A., 8:15.

Vermont Association and Daughters of Vermont: Annual "Sugar Party," Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building, Boston, 8:15.

Boston Middlebury Alumni Association: Annual banquet and reunion, Hotel Westminister.

Gilchrist Company employees' annual show, "The Tale of Dreams," Jordan Hall, Students' Social Club: Recital of Negro spirituals and readings by the Florida Male Quartet, First Baptist Church in Boston, Commonwealth Avenue and Clarendon Streets, 7:45.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Members' night.

Therapies: "Happy-Lucky," 8:15; "Hollis," "Next Door," 8:15; "B. F. Keith's Vaudeville," 8:15; "Plymouth—The Goose Hangers High," 8:20.

Photoplay

Tremont—Temple—"The Lost World."

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Radio

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—WNAC dinner dance from Shepard Colonial Restaurant, 7-82—Lincoln, Billy B. Van, 8—Harvard Freshmen Musical Club, 10—Dance music, Copley Plaza Orchestra, 11—Direction W. E. Ward, 11:30—Popular songs, Frank Decker and Irving Crocker.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333.3 Meters)

7:15 p. m.—Sketches from the United States naval history by E. R. Brandt, lieutenant-commander, United States navy, 7:30—Concert by the Kimball trio, under the direction of Mr. McCullough, 8:30—Radio checker game with explanatory talks by Mr. McCullough, 9:15—Franklin Collier, cartoonist, 9:30—Boston Herald, 9:30—Panettelli orchestra, 9:45—Continuation of program by William L. Spittall, 10:05—Brunswick Orchestra.

SUNDAY EVENTS

Ford Hall Forum: Free public address, "Americans versus Aliens," States Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, author and lecturer, Ashburton Place, Beacon Hill, 2:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free lecture, "Furniture and Surfaces in Classical Sculpture," by Henry L. Seaver, 3:30.

Public Public Library: Free concert by the "Footlight Orchestra," Lecture Hall, 3:30.

A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, gives last address in series on "Religion in America," First Parish Church in Cambridge, 12:10.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Public men's meeting, address by W. M. C. A. Young Man Today, Would His Ideas Be Accepted? by Deputy J. Short of Harvard University, Bates Hall, 3:30.

Eastern pageant, "Whom Seek Ye?" presented jointly by Boston Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. lobby of Huntington Avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A., 5.

Morgan Memorial: Presentation of centennial pageant, "Love's Labor Lost," Church of All Nations, Shawmut Avenue, 7:15.

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes of New York speaks on "The Rights of Men," auspices Community Church of Boston, Copley Theatre, 10:45.

Prof. Alfred N. Whitehead of Harvard University speaks on "Science and Religion," Phillips Brooks House, Cambridge, 4.

Boston University: The Rev. Samuel M. Lindsay of Brookline speaks on "A Christian's Interpretation of Easter," Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street, 4.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Plymouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$2.00; one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S.)

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AMERICA ASKED TO LEAD PEACE

Mr. Baker and Dr. Meiklejohn Speak at Sessions at Ann Arbor, Mich.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 4 (Special).—Referring to the foreign relations policy of the United States, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in the Wilson Cabinet, and League of Nations exponent, expressed hope here in a speech that this country would lead all nations in seeking permanent peace.

Mr. Baker spoke at a meeting of educators, appealing strongly to university students to take upon their shoulders the task of making permanent peace of the world one combined with justice. He spoke in favor of the proposed Page School of International Relations, saying it will provide a great training ground for future diplomats.

Pleads for Education

Members of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club, the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, and university students listened to a plea for more education from Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, formerly president of Amherst College, who addressed one of the largest convocations ever held in Hill Auditorium of the University of Michigan. He said:

"America is a hard country in which to carry on education, for while the people will devote endless time to the study of industry they believe that no study is needed on the subject of religion, morals nor any of the essentials of life. One must realize that life is not a battle for selfish gain."

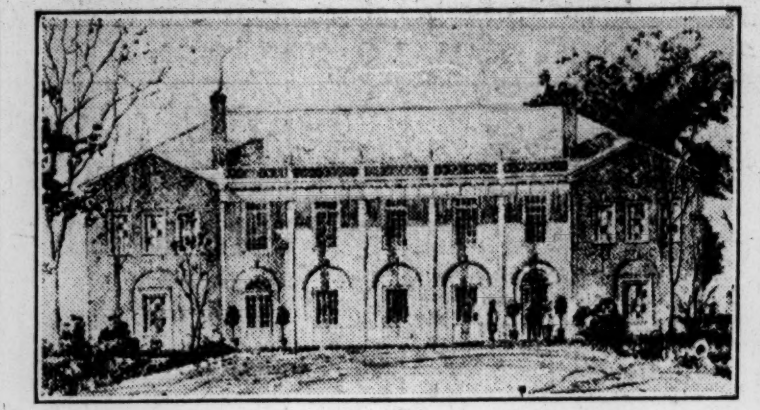
One System for All

"In a democracy the good must be given to all. Not even the right to vote, which is given to all, has any value unless it is preceded by education. America must decide whether we are to have a school for the favored few and another for the crowd, or whether we will have one system for all."

Dr. Meiklejohn asserted that it will be impossible to teach the youth of the Nation until the generation in control is educated.

The members of the convention of the Academy of Science organized a new group, the Michigan Chapter of Friends of Nature Landscape, in which all persons interested in conserving natural scenery and wild life are invited to join.

WORK TO START ON COMMUNITY HOUSE IN CONNECTICUT TOWN



Proposed \$75,000 Structure to Be Erected at Storrs by the Connecticut Federation of Churches.

STORRS, Conn., April 4 (Special).—In a short time work will be started on a community house, a long-felt need, to serve the community, in which the Connecticut Agricultural College is located. The funds which make the house possible have been raised by the Connecticut Federation of Churches.

The projected community house is part of a building program which has been undertaken by the federation to provide larger religious and social opportunity for the young people who attend the college.

WORLD PEACE FACTOR SEEN IN SPORT FOR SPORT'S SAKE

(Continued from Page 1)

time the highest expression of the unity of Greece. It always meant a truce of all hostile relations. The International Olympic Games represent the unity of western civilization. They are to promote friendship and understanding. At the games in Amsterdam all the Central Powers will be represented. Similar competition is conducted by the Olympic Committee in South America and the Far East. They are being organized in India. To unite the sporting world in the bond of true sportsmanship will provide an outstanding influence toward world peace."

The continued victory of the United States in the Olympics is undesirable, according to Professor Sloane, who urged that there be less professional training of athletes.

BUILDING TRADES PARLEY ON WAGES

Representatives of all the building crafts and the wage committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association met at the City Club today in a conference called by James T. Moriarty, Acting Mayor of Boston, who is also the business agent of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union 17, to consider further possibilities for composing the wage differences between the two. The result of the conference was not made public.

The State Commission on Necessaries of Life has declined to intervene in the wage controversy on the ground that the law does not authorize it to make any finding on wages of labor.

BOSTON SERVICE TO BE RADIOCAST

A simultaneous radiocast of the evening service from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., will be made on Sunday, April 5, at 7:30 o'clock eastern standard time, by the Shepard Stores radio stations, WNAC, Boston, 280.3 meters, and WEAN, Providence, R. I.

Another radiocast of the Sunday evening service will be made May 3.

BUILDING PERMITS INCREASE

(Special).—Issuance of building permits in this city has increased in a decided degree since the first of this month, and a busy season is now promised throughout this district.

have been drawn from many residences of the better class as well as moderate priced homes. The volume of commercial building also promises to compare favorably with other years.

CADET GETS APPOINTMENT

Through the efforts of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Frank S. Dowd, honor student in the seamanship class of the Massachusetts Nautical School, has obtained an appointment as third mate on a United States Shipping Board freighter. The Maritime Association announces that this is the first time it has attempted to assist in putting graduates of the school into active service.



The Elizabeth Candy Shops

416 Moody Street, Waltham, Mass. 108 Main Street, Gardner, Mass.

Chocolates & Bon Bons, Caramels \$1.25 lb. Postpaid \$1.00 lb. We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

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HIGHEST QUALITY Lamps and Fixtures must measure up to the very high standard in design, material and workmanship before we will consider placing in stock for the consideration of our clients.

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McKenney & Waterbury Co.

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WEIMAR PARTY UNITES ON MARX

(Continued from Page 1)

destined to develop into bitter political strife through the injection of religious issues is now viewed as a certainty. An effort to head off such a contingency was undertaken today through the initiative of Dr. Leitch, leader of the Bavarian People's Party in the Reichstag, who requested the Chancellor, Hans Luther, to convoke a conference of all the bourgeois parties with the purpose of effecting a political truce through the nomination of Dr. Walter Simons, president of the Federal Supreme Court and now acting president of the Republic, as a nonpartisan national candidate.

Dr. Leitch frankly admitted the inevitable injection of religious bias into the campaign in the event that Dr. Marx was nominated, and vainly sought to induce the Centre Party to withdraw the former Chancellor's candidacy and accept Dr. Simons as a nonpartisan standard bearer for all the bourgeois parties.

The Socialist leaders who participated in the conference announced that they could not retreat from the program already adopted, and as the Centre Party was equally firm in its refusal to accept Dr. Simons as a sign of truce, the conference disbanded.

Despite attempts to replace Dr. Marx with either Herr Gessler, Minister of Defense, or Herr Luther, there are scant prospects that the Nationalist-Conservative-Bourgeois bloc will do the Weimar coalition the favor of withdrawing Dr. Jarres, as such procedure, in the opinion of political observers, would be received as an admission that Jarres was a weak candidate.

EDWARD S. JORDAN TO SPEAK

Co-operation of the motoring and the general public to the end that conditions in city and country may be improved for both, will be the theme of an address by Edward S. Jordan, president of the Jordan Motor Car Company, at a public meeting sponsored by the Boston Motor Club, in the Hotel Somerset next Tuesday evening. Dan S. Hickey, secretary of the club, announces that anyone interested in motoring problems may make reservations for the dinner or attend the meeting to follow. In addition to members of the club, invitations have been sent to more than 200 prominent citizens.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; slightly colder Sunday, moderate to fresh from northwest and north winds.

Northern New England: Mostly cloudy and colder tonight; probably rain or snow in northern Maine, Sunday generally fair and cooler, moderate to fresh from north and west winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)	
Albany	42
Atlantic City	48
Boston	42
Buffalo	34
Calgary	28
Chicago	40
Denver	38
Des Moines	38
Eastport	38
Galveston	52
Hatteras	58
Helm	40
Jacksonville	62
Kansas City	46
Los Angeles	54

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 8:10 p. m. Sunday 8:30 a. m. Light all vehicles at 6:43 p. m.

It slips easily into your pocket

Our bank book is small—easy to carry. Much better than a bill-fold, once your money is in it.

INTEREST APRIL 15 BEGINS

EAST CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK

292 Cambridge Street, East Cambridge, Mass.

Silk Stockings

For Women

"CHIFFON" SILK STOCKINGS, all-over silk, tops and feet lined with lisle. Nude, Rose Blonde, Hazelnut, Tortoise, Gun Metal, Melba, Granada, Canary, Platine, Flesh, Gold, Silver, White, Light Gray and Black.....\$2

"CHIFFON" and MEDIUM-WEIGHT SILK STOCKINGS, lisle tops and feet; with narrow, open Paris clocks. Black, White, Nude, Pongee, Russia Calif, Atmosphere, Airedale, Aurora, Freckles.....\$2

"POINTEX" HEEL SILK STOCKINGS in "Chiffon" and medium weights. Black, White and 10 colors.....\$2.75

"BLUE TOP" SILK STOCKINGS in black and white; heavy, lustrous, ingrain silk stockings.....\$3

Complete assortment of FANCY SILK SPORT STOCKINGS with self and contrasting hand-embroidered clocks. Black, White and 14 colors.....\$4, \$4.25 and \$4.50

R. H. STEARNS CO

BOSTON

NEW YORK METHODIST CONFERENCE APPROVES UNIFICATION PLAN

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 4.—The New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church today voted unanimously in favor of unification of the Methodist Church, north and south.

Although the vote was unanimous, it was preceded by a lively debate, during which the Rev. J. W. Robb, son, Negro pastor of St. Mark's Church in New York City, opposed union, asserting that under the proposed unification the Negro in the south would be discriminated against and would have no standing in the church. He was answered from the floor by several speakers, and finally was persuaded to vote in favor of unification.

The conference voted, 88 to 54, against the admission of laymen to full conference membership.

After hearing an address by the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Flint, chancellor of Syracuse University, the conference voted to pay \$10,000 a year for three years to a scholarship and aid fund to meet scholarship needs in that university of young people of the New York conference.

GAIN IN TEMPERANCE REPORTED AT HARVARD

Drinking is less prevalent at Harvard today than it was 30 years ago, according to the conclusion reached by Prof. R. C. Cabot, who submitted a questionnaire to one of his classes in social ethics. The consensus, says the Crimson, the undergraduate daily, which published excerpts from some of the papers, is that about 35 per cent of the students are total abstainers, 60 per cent are moderate drinkers, and 5 per cent are heavy drinkers.

One student writes that "fully three out of every four boys I know, and I once counted up most of my acquaintances, are total abstainers." He ended by saying: "It is my opinion that 90 per cent of the drinkers do not drink because they like it, but only because they think it is smart."

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN FRANCE

PARIS, April 4.—Daylight-saving time will become effective in France and Belgium tonight. The clocks will be set ahead one hour at 11:00 p. m. The two countries intended to arrange with Great Britain for simultaneous action this year, to avoid confusion in the cross-Channel traffic time-tables, but the effort failed.



The D.L. Page Inc.

"At Just This Time"

There's nothing more delightful than PAGE CHOCOLATES.

Better call or phone us NOW and make sure that your box of PAGE CHOCOLATES is delivered on time.

GIVING PAGE CHOCOLATES is giving the very best in chocolates with Great Britain for simultaneous action this year, to avoid confusion in the cross-Channel traffic time-tables, but the effort failed.

Assorted Chocolates, Chocolate Covered Nuts, Bon Bons, Caramels, French Fruits and Confections.

Outing only at our Florentine Room, Little Bldg. Arcade.

THE D.L. PAGE INC.

208 Tremont Street, Boston

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Dail Eireann Votes to Develop Electric Power From Shannon

(Continued from Page 1)

that the pressing and urgent problem is the drainage of the Shannon basin. When this is done, we shall be in full possession of the knowledge of what water will be available for power purposes. It cannot be too strongly pointed out that in all probability the floods in the Shannon will increase as the drainage of the adjoining bog lands is improved. At present the bogs act as sponges and retain the water until they are charged. It is when they become saturated that the floods occur; but as deep bog drainage progresses, the saturation of the bogs will cease, and the rain will be discharged more rapidly into the river, and the present lag will be reduced.

Prices and Consumption

Sir John proceeded to deal with difficulties of equal magnitude, in regard to the question of prices and consumption, closely connected as these questions inevitably are. He commented:

The estimated price for current delivered appears founded on highly optimistic figures. The estimate of works completed at the first stage to deliver 150,000,000 units is £5,000,000. The time to construct the work is given as three years. The present electrical consumption in the Free State does not exceed 50,000,000 units, yet in two or three years after the completion of the works it is estimated the consumption will have increased threefold, to 150,000,000 units. In an agricultural country, where industries are not developed, this appears an incredible progress.

In the case of Zurich, which is an industrial center of the first rank,

the yearly power consumption in 1912 was 66,000,000 units and this was doubled in nine years against the estimated increase of 200 per cent, in three years for the Irish Free State.

The eminence and authority of Sir John Griffith gives his words special weight. His is a past president of the Institution of Civil Engineers in London and past president of the Institution of Civil Engineers in Ireland; he is undoubtedly the most eminent Irish engineer living, and is one of the two engineers chosen by the British Government to report on the Severn barrage scheme, unquestionably the largest hydro-electric scheme of its kind projected in the world.

Sir John Griffith was also chairman of the water power resources of Ireland subcommittee, set up by the British Board of Trade in 1918. For two years this subcommittee made a detailed investigation of all Irish water power resources, and in December, 1920, it furnished its report. Among the rivers in respect of which the subcommittee put forward detailed proposals was the Shannon, and it is a matter of public knowledge that, but for this report, Siemens Schuckert would never have had their attention drawn directly to that river.

MONON LOADINGS GAIN

(CHICAGO, April 4.—Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville in March handled 23,222 revenue cars, compared with 22,109 in March, 1924.



McGrath's Four Sixteen Boylston Street

Our

Spring Opening

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday

April Sixth, Seventh and Eighth

Displays Gowns

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Reproductions and Original Models Dictated by Paris Mode.

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BOSTON

Legal Stamps Given and Redeemed

Garden Necessities

Very Low Priced

Spading Forks \$1.19

4-tined blued and stripped malleable D handle.

Riveted Hoes.....54c

Fine Shank Hoes.....89c

Socket Hoes.....\$1.10

Women's Hoes.....75c

Spading Forks.....\$1.98

Turf Edgers.....\$1.10

Spading Forks \$1.49

4-Pc. Floral Set \$2.69

For women; shovel, hoe, rake and spading fork.

Malleable Iron Rakes

12-Tooth.....54c 14-Tooth.....59c

16-Tooth Rakes.....65c

Malleable and Steel Rakes, Special!

12-Tooth.....79c 14-Tooth.....89c

16-Tooth Rakes.....98c

24-Tooth Wire Rakes 65c

Ideal for lawn use.

Steel Shovels \$1.39

Square or pointed steel blades, wood D handle.

Lawn Mowers

Steel tempered and hardened blades. All are well-known brands which we have sold for years.

Tip Top 3-Blade Mowers

12-inch.....\$6.49 16-inch.....\$7.49

SECRET OIL RATE CHECK IS SOUGHT

Wisconsin Dealers Approve Move for State Price-Publicity Order

MADISON, Wis., April 4 (Special).—The price of oil, which is giving secret rebates to favored customers to gain business is more prevalent than generally supposed, John D. Clark, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, told the open hearing conducted by the State Department of Markets, on a proposed price-publicity order.

If secret price discriminations are abolished, gasoline dealers will be enabled to sell to the public at lower prices in the long run without cutting into their profits, according to opinions expressed by various speakers.

Benefit to Trade
Mr. Clark was in agreement with most of the 50 dealers present that the proposed order, requiring all gasoline vendors in the State to keep a public record of prices charged for each kind of fuel and of every class of buyers, would not only benefit the trade but the public as well.

The Wisconsin Independent Oil Jobbers' Association and representatives of other firms operating in the State generally approve the projected experiment in education along the line of fair business standards, the hearing indicated.

"If I were to make a practice of secret concessions to win trade from competitors, I would have to cut the quality of my product or raise the price to other customers," said H. W. Dodge of the Wadsworth Oil Company, Milwaukee.

To Have Effect of Law
As a result of the almost unanimous support manifested at the hearing, conducted by Edward Nordman, Commissioner of Markets, and H. L. Ekern, Attorney General, the order, it was indicated, will be formally issued within the next month, having the effect of law. It will stipulate that all sales not made in conformity with the public record shall be prohibited as an unfair method of competition.

Assuring the dealers that the order can be changed to fit conditions as they arise, Mr. Nordman said:

"Our expectation is that this publicity will in a short time bring about standards of fairness with regard to these terms and prices and that these standards will be fair to the buying public as well as to the competitors in the oil business."

Similar assurance was given by Mr. Ekern, who declared:

"We want a test of whether the requirement that business shall be done in the open will not really produce fair prices with the best results to the public and the trade."

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Daily gasoline production in February was the greatest on record, averaging 22,800,000 gallons, or 5.2 per cent above the previous high mark in the month before.

An announcement by the Interior Department said February domestic demand amounted to 542,426,977 gallons, an increase of 1 per cent over January and of 40 per cent over February, 1924.

Stocks on hand were swelled in February and now total nearly 1,500,000,000 gallons, representing 77 days' supply at the February rate of demand.

World News in Brief

Sacramento, Calif.—The State Board of Education has gone on record formally in favor of teaching evolution in the public schools of California, but only as a theory.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Delegates to the convention of the Phi Delta Epsilon, national honorary journalistic fraternity, meeting at Syracuse University, granted a charter to the Saint Lawrence University chapter and awarded the 1925 gathering to the University of California division.

Washington—Prohibition agents will be seen in a new role next July when Roy A. Haynes, National Prohibition Commissioner, launches his poster campaign to foster sentiment favorable to the dry law. The dry sleuths will post the bills. The posters will be placed only in public buildings and not on billboards as originally contemplated. They will be small and will carry an illustration in colors and a slogan yet to be decided upon. Congress has appropriated \$50,000 for the campaign.

New York—The national association for the Advancement of Colored People has issued a statement announcing its intention to fight in Texas courts what it calls "the white primary law," which specifically debars Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries. The statement declared that this fight "will constitute the opening of a general attack upon disfranchisement of colored people in the south."

Washington—A speaking and publicity campaign for early ratification by the Senate or the World Court proposal will be launched by the thirteen member organizations of the World Court sub-committee of the women's joint congressional committee.

Wrexham, Wales (AP)—Welsh girls are not keen on graduating colleges after leaving high school. The retiring head of the Wrexham County School, Miss Jones, said of 200 girls who had passed through the school since its establishment, only 44, or 2 per cent, had used the grants which they were secured to graduate from a university.

Washington—President Coolidge expects to go to St. Paul, Minn., June 8 to attend the North American Centennial Celebration. He will make no stops en route or on return.

Little the BIG Jeweler
Jewelers Over Half Century
Cumberland, Maryland, on the National Highway
Good goods come in LITTLE packages.
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Gladiolus THE BEAUTIFUL
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Send for descriptive catalogue of high grade named varieties at moderate prices. Satisfaction assured.
HOMER F. CHASE, Gladiolus Specialist
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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Chicago
AFTER living for a long period in one of the smaller rooms of a hotel, it seemed right for the young woman to have a better room. Arrangements were made and she was told she could move the following day on her return from work after 5 o'clock.

All the next day the suggestion kept coming that moving would be a most difficult task that day—could it only have been some other day? Upon returning to the hotel that evening she received the keys to both rooms. Unlocking the door and stepping in she found the room stripped of all her belongings. Upon going to the new room she found a lovely surprise. There were all her things in their proper places—pictures hung, pillows, scarfs and drapes all placed; dresser drawers arranged exactly as in the other; clothes closet in immaculate order.

Just then the little maid, who had served on the young woman's floor for several months, stepped out of the bathroom, face all smiles and eyes beaming with joy.

In voicing her gratitude, the young woman said: "But, —, isn't this wonderful, when you should be so free?"

She answered: "Yes, that is how I could do it."

Boston
Special Correspondence

PERHAPS no better example of police amidst seeming imminent danger has come down through history than the simple tale recorded in the History of Pembroke, N. H., under date of 1747, concerning an ancestor of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

It is there told that Hannah, daughter of the brave Capt. John Lovell and wife of Joseph Baker, was washing clothes in a stream when an alarm was given of the presence of Indians, summoning all without delay to seek shelter in the garriçon house.

Rushing to her in their haste to reach the place of safety, her friends begged her to join them, but she paid little attention and went on quietly with her washing. Finally, a rescuing party was sent to bring her in only to find her leisurely winding her way to the garriçon house with her basket of clean clothes.

CHIEF CHEMIST NAMED

KINGSTON, R. I., April 4.—Dr. Basil E. Gilbert of Brantford, Ont., and recently of Yonkers, N. Y., has been appointed chief chemist of the Rhode Island agricultural experiment station here. He succeeds Dr. Paul S. Burgess, who resigned last year.

Charleston, W. Va.—The house of delegates of the West Virginia Legislature has rejected the proposed child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution. The vote was 66 to 19 with seven members absent. Action on the proposal has not yet been taken by the Senate.

Shanghai (AP)—Tired of armed conflict, and realizing that men cannot fight without rifles, revolvers and ammunition, Shanghai has welcomed a project to turn the Kiangnan Arsenal into a motorcar factory. The arsenal was built some 50 years ago, near the Shanghai, and for half a century has been the objective of much strife and many warlike clashes.

New York—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, addressing the conservation meeting held at the Wanamaker Auditorium in honor of the anniversary of John Burroughs, said that the best monument that could be erected to the naturalist's memory was the practice of his ideals of conservation of forests and streams.

Jerusalem (AP)—A farm school for Arab boys and a high school for Jewish children will soon be established at Tulkarem and Jerusalem, respectively. The funds of the \$500,000 bequest of the late Sir Ellis Kadoorie, a Jewish philanthropist of Shanghai, both schools will bear the name of the donor, who bequeathed one-third of his estate to the British Government to be spent by it on the provision of schools in Palestine or Mesopotamia.

ANY MAKE of automobile at equal monthly rate of \$12.00 lower level and \$15.00 for upper level. No elevators.

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Makes a Very Acceptable
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146 TREMONT STREET
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BOSTON

NATIONS REPORT DRY CAUSE GAIN

Movement Spreads in South America—Women Are Asking Suffrage

MONTEVIDEO, April 4 (AP).—"In some of the South American countries, there is a marked activity along temperance lines," says a report by Miss Elizabeth McFarland, for the commission on social movements prepared for submission to the Congress on Christian Work in South America.

"This is especially true in Uruguay and Chile, though in several other countries, among which are Argentina and Brazil, the movement is gaining strength. From the beginning the leaders of this movement have been largely of the countries themselves."

"A real contribution was made to the cause of temperance in South America by the action of the Pan-American Union at its meeting in Santiago in 1923. Its recommendation was that the governments forming the International American Union should bring about a gradual diminishing of the consumption of alcoholic drinks until the problem of alcoholism has been finally solved."

The effort of women in several South American republics to gain rights and privileges which have hitherto been held exclusively by the men is of very recent development, according to the report. The movement shows its greatest strength in Argentina, Uruguay and Chile.

The peonage system," the report declares, "is one of the crushing problems that the South American nations must face. Argentina and Uruguay seem to be making the most effort to secure free labor. The system varies from country to country, the southern countries approaching more nearly to a free labor system, but the general features are common to all."

LAFAYETTE ALUMNI HONOR DEBATE TEAM

Recent Progress of College Outlined for Graduates

Progress made by Lafayette College in debating during the last three years and the formation of numerous discussion groups among students interested in literature, arts and natural sciences, were outlined by Dr. James W. Tupper, professor of English at the college, in an address at the annual dinner of Boston alumni at the University Club last night.

The dinner was partially in honor of the Lafayette debating team which is on a trip through the New England states and last night defeated the Northeastern team on the affirmative side of the proposition that the United States should enter the World Court for International Justice under the Harding-Hughes reservations. The team and its coach, Herbert R. Brown, instructor in English at Lafayette, were present as guests.

Last night's victory over Northeastern was the result of the unanimous decision of the judges, who were Fred B. Perkins, chairman, coach of Brown University debating team and president of the Eastern Intercollegiate Debating League; the Rev. H. Elliott Chaffee, pastor of the Baker Congregational Church of South Boston, and Willis J. Abbott, editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

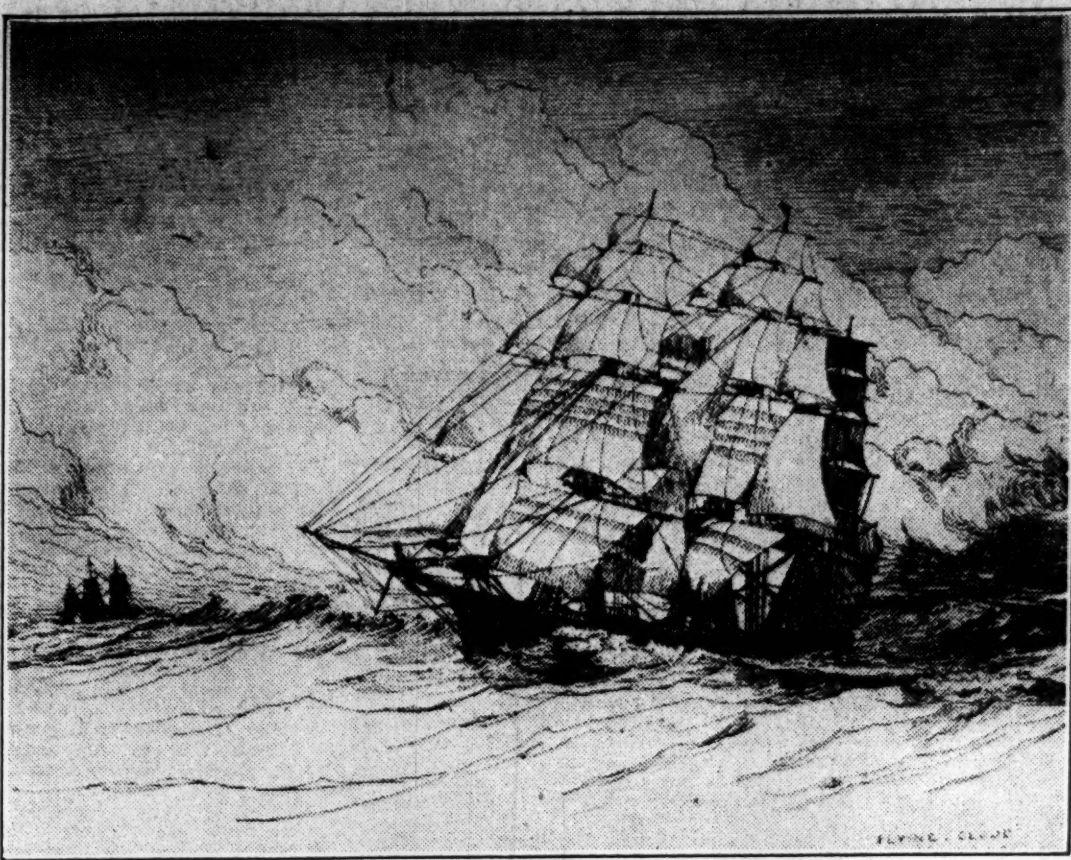
Tonight the team will meet Colby College at Waterville, Me.

"Students at Lafayette College are not interested entirely in athletics or social functions," declared Dr. Tupper, "despite the fact that Lafayette has produced one of the best football teams in the country for several seasons, and that there is a campaign each year for the return of junior week."

"The administration of Dr. John H. MacCracken, who has just completed 10 years as president, has seen a doubling of the student body, and with it the formation of a literary club to supplant the defunct literary societies, and the formation of an arts club and a chemistry group, as well as a growth of interest in debating."

Dr. George C. Pollock, retired Presbyterian minister of Norwich, Conn., who was graduated from Lafayette in 1861, was another speaker on the program. He is president emeritus of the Boston Lafayette Alumni Association.

"Flying Cloud." Ideal of Clipper Ship Era



Courtesy of Goodspeed's Print Shop, Boston. "Flying Cloud" etching by George C. Wales

"She comes majestic with her swelling sails
The gallant ship; along her watery way,
Homeward she drives before the favoring gale;
Now flitting at their length the streamers play
And now they ripple with the ruffling breeze."
—Southey.

Memorial Will Be Erected to Builder of Clipper Ships

Genius and Perseverance of Donald McKay Will Be Signalized by Committee Which Opens Subscription Fund

To the genius and character of Donald McKay, a farmer's boy, born in the seaport village of Shelburne, Nova Scotia, who grew to be one of the greatest shipbuilders in the world and who built the fastest clipper ships that ever sailed the seas, a permanent memorial is to be set in Boston where his home was and where all his finest work was done. A subscription fund has been opened by the Donald McKay Memorial Committee, of which Allan Forbes, president of the State Street Trust Company, is treasurer, and already, from far beyond the borders of New England, responses have been received from men and women who realize that the world owes a debt of gratitude to the memory of the man who designed and built stately ships.

The design and such other aspects of the memorial are not to be decided upon while the fund remains open but it will be selected to typify the character of the craftsman whose ships, particularly those built during the clipper ship era, were unsurpassed in beauty and speed for their type.

His First Boat at 19
At 19 he had built a fishing smack at the edge of Shelburne Bay with his brother Laughlin; at 22 had made his way to New York where he apprenticed himself to a master shipbuilder. He was aware that his career was to be with ships that, one by one, would sail out of some harbor and whatever their fortune, would blazon his ideals, would carry the tale of his inspiration, the realization of his dreams, and identify his sound Scottish industry.

Donald McKay came to New England when he was little more than a silent, intense boy who had learned all the New York shipbuilder could teach him. He was ready to apply to the mastered fundamentals his own flair for creating beautiful ships, each ship to be greater than the ones that had preceded it under the aegis of his name, establishing, by the application, to sturdy oak and southern pine and hackmatack, copper fastened and sheathed with Taunton yellow metal, of his genius and honest craftsmanship New England's just claim to being the honored home of a peerless shipbuilder.

His philosophy, perhaps, was best summed, in his own quiet words when he was warned that the keel of the newly building great Republic was too large and that he would go bankrupt. "Let friends and foes talk, I'll work."

Sixty thousand people gathered to see the Great Republic launched in those days, when, across the harbor, the East Boston shore from Jeffries Point to Chelsea Bridge, was pictured by one continuous line of sailing ships under construction. Within the first 13 months after 1853 Donald McKay launched 11 vessels, 10 of which were ships with an aggregate of 24,600 tons. Reckoned at a value of \$80 a ton, this meant nearly \$2,000,000 for a year's work.

SALES EXECUTIVES PLAN CONFERENCE
Business executives will meet in Boston next Tuesday for a two-day conference of the sales executive division of the American Management Association, to be held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce. It was announced today. The conference combines with the Assembly Luncheon of the Chamber at 12:30 a. m. Tuesday at which Edward S. Jordan, president of the Jordan Motor Car Company will be the speaker.

C. K. Woodbridge, vice-president of the association, will welcome the delegates, while the program of the two days is in charge of the following committee: Harry R. Tosdal, professor of marketing of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration as chairman; W. J. Donald, managing director of the American Management Association; E. C. Johnson of the H. A. Johnson Company, and Melville D. Liming, manager of the Chamber of Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs.

IRELAND SIGNS CONVENTION
GENEVA, April 4 (AP).—The Irish Free State signed the international opium and anti-narcotic convention yesterday, increasing the number of signatures to 19.

Worked for an Ideal
At the heyday of his career, Donald McKay saw the dazzling day of the clipper ship dawn. He worked past its dusk, with an unremitting purpose, that the seas might be dotted with the true glory of the clipper ship. Without the class of craftsmen of which McKay is the most cherished representative, there could have been few merchants, little commerce in spices and silks, in hemp and priceless woods, for what could all these products have availed

Every Woman a Portrait in Hickson-Ready-to-Don Attire

Why should not every woman look like a portrait—individual, engaging and intensely herself?

It is all a matter of the right wardrobe and discretion in the wearing of it.

In the Hickson Drawing-Rooms we help you to select the ready-to-don attire that is yours, by right of line and feature, by style and type.

Hickson
667-669 Boylston Street
BOSTON

BISHOP ANDERSON ADDRESSES CLASS

Dr. Bovard Pleads for Guidance of College Youth

An address by the Rev. Dr. William Franklin Anderson, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the 44 young men and women who are to be ordained tomorrow as deacons and elders, all of them prospective candidates for the ministry, was a feature of today's session of the one hundred and twenty-ninth annual meeting of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at St. Mark's Church, Brookline.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Bovard of Chicago, corresponding secretary of the board of education of the Methodist Church, spoke on the administration of the board and called upon the conference to do more for the college youth of the country than it has heretofore. A missionary going to foreign lands would be supported in every way, but the young people going to college received little attention from the organized church as such, he said. That was a mistake, he declared.

The students should not be left to the sole care of the college, which could never take the place of the church home. The average youth going to college entered what was to him a new world with a new freedom and new responsibilities which he might not understand, Dr. Bovard pointed out. It was therefore to the college youth that the church could do most for the church as a steady-lying and directing factor and the church should realize this and meet the need.

A restatement of the aims and purposes of the missionary in foreign lands was given at the afternoon session by Dr. E. Stanley Jones of India, who spoke from long experience and observation of foreign missionary work and the peoples among whom it was carried on.

STATE WOMEN'S CLUBS HEAD IS RENOMINATED

Mrs. Frederick G. Smith, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, has been nominated for re-election at the annual meeting of the federation, to be held at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, May 20 to 22.

Others nominated are Mrs. Arthur D. Potter of Greenfield, Mrs. Clarence W. Clark of Malden, Mrs. A. A. Packard of Springfield and Mrs. E. C. Hobart of Plymouth, vice-presidents; Mrs. Ernest R. Brackett, Medford, clerk; Mrs. W. S. Ripley, Wakefield, assistant clerk; Mrs. Clinton A. Ferguson, Marblehead, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Frederick S. Davis, Boston, treasurer; Mrs. J. H. Libbey of Weymouth, Mrs. Carl L. Watson of Boston, Mrs. Joseph Congdon of Waban and Mrs. Edward A. Rice of Deerfield, directors for three years; Mrs. William H. White of Wellesley Hills, Mrs. Arthur H. Merritt of Dorchester, Mrs. Charles E. Wheeler of Hudson, Mrs. Edwin L. Pride of Somerville and Mrs. Frederick M. Smith of South Hadley Falls, nominating committee for 1925-26.

SCROLL GIVEN LORD BALFOUR

Presentation Made at Jerusalem by Dr. Weizmann—Jewish Flag Flown

By Special Cable

JERUSALEM, April 4.—Dr. Chaim Weizmann today presented the Earl of Balfour with a parchment scroll, with the books of Ezra and Nehemiah specially inscribed, also a carpet made in a Jerusalem factory with the Hebrew University design woven into the texture. Obviously moved, Lord Balfour declared that the gift presented before a small gathering, was as thrilling as the cheering multitude on Mount Scopus when he inaugurated the University.

Recalling conversations with Dr. Weizmann, 20 years ago regarding Zionism, Lord Balfour said: "I never dreamed to see the realization of my hopes in my lifetime, and I attributed it to the ability of the Zionist leaders for grasping every opportunity of meeting difficulties." The present Zionist enterprise, he declared, was perhaps greater than that recorded by Ezra and Nehemiah.

The latest message received is from the Prime Minister of Canada, W. L. Mackenzie King, addressed to Lord Balfour, and which joins the other governments in speeding the Hebrew University.

Dr. Weizmann today announced a gift of \$100,000 from Philip Waterman, New York, for building the Einstein Institute of Mathematics and Physics, the corner stone of which Lord Balfour laid yesterday. Several hundred Jews have arrived on the President Arthur, the first direct liner between America and Palestine, flying the Jewish flag.

TRAINING CAMP FUNDS

Maj.-Gen. Andrew W. Brewster, in charge of First Corps Area, is in receipt of word from Washington that he will be allotted \$148,461 to be expended for the citizens' military training camps in New England. This is approximately \$11,000 increase over the amount allotted last year.

Glays
The kind of clothes that you like, we have. They're planned to harmonize.
Coats, Hats, Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Scarfs, Blouses, and Two-Piece Knit Things, Riding Togs, Sweaters.
BOSTON
TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN

MARK CROSS
"Love, Honor and—be Gay"

It is at this season many a father is giving his daughter away in marriage "with the author's compliments." These couples may be considering the future—but you must think of the present. We are Gift Philanthropists and undertake to suggest suitable gifts for all occasions.

—for bridesmaid's gifts, this novel book-style purse would be most acceptable. Black silk with gold braid trimming and effective contrasting linings of red, jade, brown, tan, violet and white. Fitted with purse and mirror 10.50
Gold plated sterling silver initial 3.50

Candle sticks are always appropriate and this pair of sterling silver in a flat oval design is most desirable. 10" high. The pair . . . 9.75
Candles, in color, per pair 20c and more.

—for the ushers, bill folders would be very useful. Numerous styles in black seal leathers with 14kt gold mountings, specially priced for one week, each . . . 8.50

Cross' Breakfast Tray—in dainty shades of pink, blue, also white or black wicker with cheerful cretonne-under-glass. Side pockets for newspapers, mail, etc. . . . 9.75
Breakfast set of white china, extra 9.50

Mark Cross
BOSTON
145 Tremont Street—Near Temple Place

EMPLOYMENT GAINS IN MARCH

Demand Quickens in Both
Skilled and Unskilled
Trades for Men

Records of the Public Employment Office for the month of March show an improvement over the previous month, also an improvement over March, 1924. Last month, employers called for 1263 persons, an increase of 346, or 38 per cent as compared with February and an increase of 45, or 4 per cent as compared with March last year. The number of positions reported filled was 1066, an increase of 299, or 39 per cent as compared with February, also an increase of 34, or 3 per cent as compared with last March. The report adds:

"The attendance of applicants for employment was considerably larger than in February and larger than in March a year ago. During the month there were 27,220 applicants, an increase of 472, or 20 per cent over February and an increase of 4170, or 18 per cent over March, 1924. The number of service men visiting the office in search of work was 1715 (1135 soldiers, 580 sailors) and of this number 122 (88 soldiers, 34 sailors) visited the office for the first time and were registered. Of the 222 (156 soldiers, 66 sailors) referred to employers, 179 (129 soldiers, 50 sailors) obtained positions."

Skilled Trades More Active
There was more activity in the men's skilled department during March than for some time past. The chief demand was for skilled mechanics on ship work, the calls being for riveters, drillers, ship-fitters, shipwrights, molders, blacksmiths, pipefitters, electricians and helpers. The metal trades called for all-round machinists, tool and die makers, molders and coremakers. There were only a few calls for engineers and firemen in the steam trade with a plentiful supply of applicants."

The printing industry was quiet with occasional calls for compositors, pressmen and feeders. During the earlier part of the month the building trades were very dull, but an improvement was noted during the latter part, with calls for painters, carpenters, plumbers, steamfitters, electricians and roofers. The general trades were quiet with occasional calls for automobile workers, chauffeurs, shippers and packers."

Opportunities for Boys
The demand for boys for office, errands and factory work was much better this month than for the last eight months. The women's departments continued dull but there was a little activity in the demand for power-stitchers on goods, outside of the clothing trade. Factory work was quiet with a large supply of applicants. The demand for waitresses and chambermaids for out of town work was fair but in the city it was remarkably quiet. There was a steady demand for housework girls and many positions were filled, as

were also a large number of calls for day workers and cleaners. The number of people called for by employers was 1263 as compared with 1218 in 1924; 1836 in 1923; 1490 in 1922 and 1444 in 1921. The number of positions reported filled was 1066 as compared with 1032 in 1924; 1389 in 1923; 1248 in 1922 and 1026 in 1921.

MUSIC

Boston Music Calendar

Sunday afternoon, April 5, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Etienne Zimbalist, violinist, and John Charles Thomas, baritone.

On the same afternoon, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Eighteenth Century Symphony Orchestra, Raffaele Martino, conductor, with Richard Appel as assisting organist.

Sunday evening, April 5, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, with Ethel Leginska conducting for the first time in Boston and Greta Torpade to sing. Leginska's Six Nursery Rhymes for chamber orchestra and soprano. The other numbers will be Weber's "Oberon" overture, Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, Bach's F minor concerto with Miss Leginska playing the piano part, and the Prelude to "Meistersinger."

Monday afternoon, April 6, and Tuesday afternoon, April 7, in Symphony Hall, the final pair of children's concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday evening, April 8, in Jordan Hall, a recital by William Ryder, baritone.

Thursday evening, April 9, in Jordan Hall, a recital by William Bachaus, pianist.

Friday evening, April 10, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Hyman Rovinsky, pianist.

On the same evening, in Leland Powers School Auditorium, a concert by Huntington Rice, baritone, and Dorothy Curtis, pianist.

Saturday afternoon, April 11, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Arthur Shattuck, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, April 12, in Symphony Hall, Parker's "Hera Novissima" presented by the Handel and Haydn Society. Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, with Emily Stokes Hagar, soprano, Emma Roberts, contralto, George Meader, tenor, and Fred Patton, bass, as soloists.

Tuesday evening, April 14, in Jordan Hall, a sonata recital by Charles Touchette, pianist, and Godfrey Wetzel, violinist.

Wednesday evening, April 15, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Sammy Kramer, "boy violinist."

On the same evening, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Grace Cronin, "child pianist."

Thursday evening, April 16, and Friday evening, April 17, in Symphony Hall, two performances of Brahms's Requiem, by the Harvard Glee Club, the Radcliffe Choral Society, the Boston Symphony Orchestra and assisting soloists, all directed by Serge Koussevitzky.

Friday afternoon, April 17, and Saturday evening, April 18, in Symphony Hall, the twenty-second pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, with a program comprising Strauss's "Ein Heldenleben" and these Wagner excerpts: "Waldweben," from Siegfried, the "Good Friday Spell" from "Parsifal" and the Overture to "Tannhauser."

On the same afternoon, in Jordan Hall, a joint recital by Mary E. Jones, soprano, and Harry Delmore, tenor.

HOME BUILDERS PLAN EXHIBIT

Modern Methods to Be Demonstrated at Trade Exposition, April 25

There have been so many houses erected and so many more are contemplated in Massachusetts, this spring, that the public, architects, builders and real estate operators are manifesting much interest in the fifth annual Home Building Trades Exposition, held in the Mechanics Building, April 25 to May 2.

Owners and prospective owners of new homes look upon this Exposition as the solution of difficulties in finishing and furnishing their residences. A large number of those who attend also buy their furniture and accessories at the exposition, while the interior decorators receive much business from people whose interest is enlivened by the artistry of the decorators.

"We know that it is the skill of these architects, builders and decorators that makes it possible for the really men to sell new homes so easily," commented Chester I. Campbell, general manager of the exposition. "The home of the future of today is exemplified to its fullest extent by the exhibitors."

The latest in building methods and improvements of the allied building trades will be displayed. Experts in all branches of the trade will be present to give their services. These men will be supplied with all available figures, statistics, maps, plans and information that will be of assistance to the prospective home owner.

There will be a modern six-room bungalow displayed on the stage of Grand Hall, which, according to General Manager Campbell, will be completely furnished, the interior decorating being in harmony with the furniture and the furnishings.

SCHOLARSHIP FUND VOTED BY MASONS

Yearly Increases Purposed by
Scottish Rite Lodge

Boston Lafayette Lodge of Perfection, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, yesterday voted, at its annual convocation in Masonic Temple, to appropriate at each annual meeting an amount not in excess of \$2000 to be paid to the Supreme Council for the purpose of setting up scholarships to provide for the sons or daughters of Masons, resident in Massachusetts, with college, trade or technical school education.

This is in accordance with the broad scholarship educational plan adopted by the Supreme Council. Already many scholarships have been established by the various bodies of the lodge.

The money contributed by the Lafayette Lodge will be kept as a separate fund and in its expenditure preference will be given to such applicants, related to present or past members of the lodge, who are nominated by the scholarship committee of the lodge.

Elbridge G. Davis, thirty-second degree, was installed as Thrice Potent Master of the lodge by Leon M. Abbott, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction. Other officers are Gardner R. P. Barker, Deputy Master; Edward N. West, Senior Warden; Roy F. Allen, Junior Warden; William B. Comstock, Orator; Frank O. Clark, Master of Ceremonies; and Alvin F. Pease, Captain of the Guard.

TAG DAY SCHEDULED FOR ARMY-NAVY CLUB

One hundred and fifty thousand roses will be sold by the volunteer workers of the Army and Navy Club of Boston on the streets of the city on May 2, to raise the \$15,000 required to carry on the work of the club during the year. The Boston City Tag Day Committee has granted tag-day privileges for that day, Gov. Alvin T. Fuller today accepted the chairmanship of the honorary tag-day committee. The regular services are to participate in the rose day drive.

Mr. Gen. A. W. Brewster has agreed to furnish a detail of 10

uniformed men and army trucks to cover the city during the day of the drive, distributing supplies to the workers, collecting filled boxes and assisting at the clubhouse. Capt. Yancey S. Williams, in command of the Charlestown Navy Yard, 11 furnished 10 sailors, and Col. Laurence H. Moses, commanding the Marine Barracks, has offered 10 marines, who will be used in provost marshal work, to prevent unauthorized solicitors appearing on the streets and to assist in utility capacities.

CHEMIST TO LECTURE AT TECH
W. P. Davey of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., will speak on "The Application of Crystal Structure Study to Physics and Chemistry" next Monday and on "The Theory of Solid Solutions and the Theory of Diffusion" next Tuesday in Room 4-231 at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Both lectures, which are open free to the public, will be at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Camera Club's Annual Display to Exemplify Fine Photography

Exhibit at Y. M. C. U. to Include Both Amateur and Professional Work—Union Also Sponsors Debating, Stagecraft, Choral, and Chess Clubs

Displaying more than 250 examples of fine photography, the work of amateur and professional photographers in various parts of the world, the annual exhibit of the Camera Club of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union will be open free to the public in Union Hall, 48 Boylston Street, all next week. The collection of pictures which has been obtained for this salon is, in the opinion of Col. James M. Andrews, chairman of the exhibition committee, one of the best

groups of pictorial art work which the club has been able to show to the public. Landscape, portrait, news and marine photography will all be exemplified.

Prize-Winning Prints
The annual exhibition of the prize-winning prints of the competition conducted by the American Photography magazine, of which Frank R. Fraprie, a member of the club, is editor, will be held coincidentally with the club's exhibit. Artists from England, Canada, France, Spain, Australia, Java and other countries have submitted samples of their work.

"Photography as an art is the aim which actuates the program of the Camera Club," Mr. Fraprie said. "It is far more than making simple reproduction of something as it is; it is artistic composition which must be developed. We seek to teach our new men as they come in the club to see beauty where beauty perhaps did not exist for them before. Artistic photography must be expressive, not merely representative. It is these ideals which next week's exhibit will in part illustrate."

The Camera Club is only one of the many activities which the Boston Y. M. C. U. sponsors in its wide program. William H. C. Pillsbury, president of the club, said today that its membership was now approximately 130 with every assurance of further growth.

Other Y. M. C. U. Projects
"While there are professional photographers who are members of the club," he said, "it is concerned as an organization only with amateur work. A sincere interest in photography as an art is the best qualification, and it is the desire of the more experienced men to assist the younger photographers along these lines. Monthly meetings are held at which experts in different fields of photography address the club."

Other clubs which are promoted through the Y. M. C. U. include debating, stagecraft, choral, chess and radio. The Union has itself enjoyed marked growth in recent years, and is now serving nearly 6000 young men of Boston in its program "to help others to help themselves." As a non-sectarian organization, it is devoted to the recreational and vocational guidance of its members.

WOMAN REPUBLICANS ANNOUNCE CLUB PLANS

"Men of Action in Action," will be the subject on April 7 of the first of a series of weekly talks to be given at the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Boston, on Tuesdays at 3 p.m. during April. Mrs. A. J. George will be the speaker. The political department of the club announces a course of four talks on

Wednesday evenings during April, beginning April 8. Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole will give a course on "Leaves from History's Notebook." "National Peace Through Mutual Co-operation in Agriculture" will be the subject of the meeting of the political department on April 9 at 11 a.m. Mrs. Robert A. Ware, secretary of the American committee on the International Institute of Agriculture (Rome) will give a stereopticon lecture.

Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture and chairman of the United States delegation to the seventh general assembly of the Institute last May, will speak on "The Service of the International Institute of Agriculture to Our State and Nation."

LAUNDRY BUSINESS BOOM IS FORECAST

F. I. Neal of Quincy to Head
State Association

William E. Fitch, general manager of the Laundryowners' National Association, was the principal speaker at the closing session today of the fourteenth annual convention of the Massachusetts Laundryowners' Association which opened yesterday at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Mr. Fitch traced the growth of the laundry business, which he said, would become a billion-dollar industry by 1930. He discussed the various problems with which laundrymen, as well as all other businesses, are confronted, and expressed the belief that the immediate future holds forth great promise of prosperity.

Among other speakers today were Harry P. Hovey of the Worcester Laundryowners' Club who discussed group advertising, and Harold L. Belding of the Laundryowners' Bureau of Western Massachusetts and Paul A. Anderson of the Laundryowners' Bureau of Boston, who discussed the use of rousten as salesmen. A sales forum was presided over by Frederick W. Gay of the Merrimac Valley Association. The convention will close tonight with the annual dinner, at which Capt. Irving O'Hay, humorist and traveler, will be the principal entertainer.

At yesterday's sessions Forrest I. Neal, Quincy, was elected president, succeeding Frederic C. Small, Wollaston. Other officers chosen were: First vice-president, Frederic C. Small; second vice-president, H. S. Clark, North Adams; secretary, M. L. C. McCallis, Brockton; treasurer, Paul A. Anderson, Winchester, and clerk, Walter E. Hollowell, Boston. The board of directors includes Messrs. Neal, Small, McCallis and Anderson and Ralph E. Daniels, Haverhill; Charles A. Blanchard, Brookline; John N. Kelly, Lynn; Harold S. Belding, Northampton, and J. Louis Taylor, Dorchester.

ELECTION BILL DEFERRED

The legislative joint committee on rules yesterday reported "leave to withdraw" on a resolve filed by William J. Look, Senator of Tisbury, calling for the establishment of a special unpaid committee to consider changes in the laws relating to elections and nominations. The chief subject to have been discussed was the modification of the State primary law.

COTTON MILLS' PAYROLLS GROW

Rhode Island Survey Shows
Increased Activity on
"Unprofitable Basis"

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4.—Payrolls of representative Rhode Island cotton mills for the first three months of 1925 were 22 per cent larger than during the corresponding period of 1924, according to the report on a survey made by the Rhode Island Textile Association.

Nevertheless, the report says the mills are not operating on a profitable basis and the association urges increased protection from "cheaply made foreign goods," both for the benefit of the textile worker and the manufacturer.

The increased payroll resulted from longer and steadier hours of employment, the report indicates, since it came during a time a 10 per cent wage reduction has been in effect, and despite the fact that the actual number of employed remained practically unchanged. Staffs, it is pointed out, had been retained, although on curtailed hours.

The report adds that long-continued depression, during which manufacturers accepted orders on unprofitable basis in order to keep plants running has resulted in belief on the part of buyers that the abnormally low price is standard. As a result it is said that manufacturers have had difficulty in obtaining "more equitable" prices.

It is also pointed out that "the grade of raw material which Rhode Island mill men use sold at about 5 cents per pound more than spot cotton last August and is now selling at about 12 cents per pound more than spot."

Additional costs have been incurred, it is said, in the installation of machinery for the manufacture of fine goods, coarser grades being unprofitable as the result of southern competition. Stiff competition from abroad is also being experienced, it is asserted.

RUG CLEANING

and
Oriental Repairing
for the Spring

Our Watchwords Are—
"Courtesy and Service"

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ROXBURY, MASS.
Rug Cleaners for 69 Years
Roxbury 9800-9801

Miami Shores

America's
Mediterranean

Miami's bank deposits in
February, 1924, totalled

\$49,991,467

Miami's bank deposits in
February, 1925, totalled

\$74,800,000

A gain of approximately 50
per cent in one year's time.

Do you realize what is going on in Miami? This city's tremendous growth is making large profits for investors in real estate in and near this city. Investigate your opportunities for investment in Miami, Florida's Magic City!

Many influences are coming in to play which will make next year the greatest Miami has yet seen. Buy now, and let Miami help make you independent.

Miami Shores lies in the path of Miami's expansion northward, and has as much water frontage as has the entire parent city. Write for full information.

Miami Shores

125 East Flagler Street
Miami, Fla.

Striking Photograph of Police Dog



Photograph by R. G. Sherman

One of More Than 250 Entries for Y. M. C. U. Camera Club's Annual Exhibition.

BAND CONCERT TO OPEN BOSTON "MUSIC WEEK"

A band concert at Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, on Sunday afternoon, May 3, will open Boston's celebration of "National Music Week." The band will be made up of members of the Musicians' Protective Association.

A community banquet at the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday evening and a union concert by choirs from Greater Boston churches the following Sunday in Symphony Hall, will bring together more than 300 choir singers chosen from more than 30 churches.

ENGLISH JOURNALIST TO DISCUSS "RUSSIA"

Is Bolshevism to be replaced in Russia by a republic or some other form of government? What is actually taking place behind the scenes in Leningrad and Moscow? Is Russia on the brink of another revolution? These questions and others of equal interest will be discussed by Frederick A. Mackenzie, English journalist, newspaper correspondent and author, in an address before the Women's City Club in Boston, next Thursday.

Mr. Mackenzie saw Russia under the Tsar. He was with the First Japanese Army in the Russo-Japanese War. He lived in the midst of the futile uprising of the Russian people in 1905. Subsequently he repeatedly visited Russia and Siberia. In 1921 he made his home in Russia to study Bolshevism. Mr. Mackenzie will leave for Russia on April 11.

ST. STEPHEN STREET CHANGE IS OPPOSED

Move for Garage and Business
Places Protested

Strong opposition to petitions to change the zoning lines so that two sections on St. Stephen Street between Massachusetts Avenue and Hemenway Street, would be included in the business district was registered by delegations representing residents, churches, and institutions of the neighborhood at a hearing before the Board of Zoning Adjustment in the City Hall yesterday.

The petition of A. W. Perry, Inc., sought to have the vacant lot at Hemenway and St. Stephen streets included in the business district so that a 500-car garage could be erected. Samuel Barkin petitioned for permission to change the residence at 54 and 56 St. Stephen Street into store buildings.

Among those who spoke in opposition were the Rev. William Gardner of the Church of the Messiah, St. Stephen and Gainsboro streets, and Mrs. Katherine Osborne, director of the Boston Students Union, 81 St. Stephen Street. A petition opposing the change, signed by 39 residents of St. Stephen Street, was presented at the hearing.

"Not the Cheapest—But the Most Economical"

CLEANERS **House of Daloz** DYERS

Established 1868

Every Process at Our Disposal

Garments Rugs

Attains Results
Competing in Quality Only

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Excellent Parking Space at Our New Office

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Scott's Spring Clothes for Men Full Showing Now

AND we can't help putting Substantial Smartness first. Then the distinction of the models and the influence of the materials offer the outstanding inducement or temptation.

The models in both Suits and Topcoats possess that Custom Conservatism that never goes out of style. They'll be up-to-the-minute for the Spring of 1925 and not a minute behind for the Spring of 1926.

The richness, dependability and variety of the fabrics will keep you busy making up your mind. And we are ever careful in pricing closely for our quality.

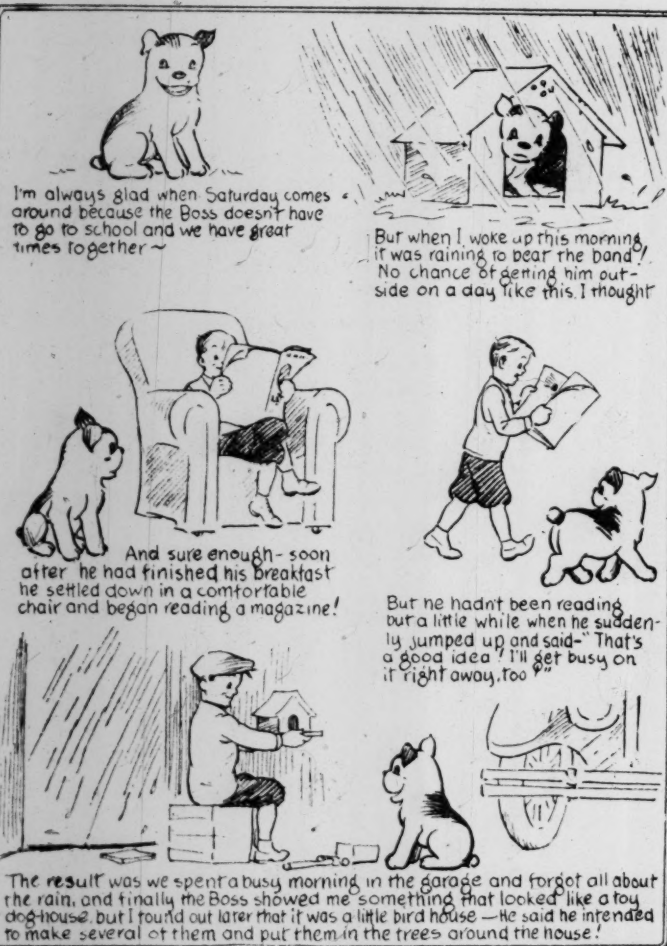
Scott's Business Men's Suits \$60 to \$85
Loose Box Topcoats priced \$60 to \$75

Fresh daily from our own workrooms. Ready-to-wear

Scott's Company
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The result was we spent a busy morning in the garage and forgot all about the rain, and finally the Boss showed me something that looked like a dog house. But I found out later that it was a little bit of a joke. He said he intended to make several of them and put them in the trees around the house.

And sure enough—soon after he had finished his breakfast he settled down in a comfortable chair and began reading a magazine!

But he hadn't been reading a magazine for long when he suddenly jumped up and said: "That's a good idea! I'll get busy on it right away, too!"

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SUNSET STORIES

Assistants in the Third Grade

"THIS is quite a large class for one teacher," said Miss Hart with a smile one morning.

"I'm beginning to think that I ought to have a few assistants."

The children looked at each other and at teacher expectantly and Alice who was sitting close at hand said shyly.

"Do you think we could help, Miss Hart?"

"I'm sure of it," answered Miss Hart. "Some of you know your multiplication tables perfectly, and I shouldn't wonder if you would be glad to help others who don't know them quite so well. Of course, everybody can learn tables—everybody—but we all need help once in awhile, for various reasons, don't we?"

"O Miss Hart!" cried Bessie eagerly. "I love to play teacher. Could I really teach somebody?" "I'm quite sure anyone would be fortunate to have so enthusiastic a teacher," said Miss Hart. "Allow me," she went on, in a very dignified manner, "to introduce to you my chief assistant."

The children laughed, as Miss Hart knew they would, and Bessie laughed, too.

Then Miss Hart passed around the class two sheets of paper. On the top of one was written, "I would like to help." And on the top of the other, "I would like to be helped." And those who wished signed their names.

"I will look these lists over," said Miss Hart, "and tomorrow morning I'll tell you what we're going to do."

"Well, children," she said next morning, "these names gave me some surprises. Some of you seem to be on the wrong list. Several wish to be helped who seem to me to know their tables; and some whom

I thought did not know them wish to help others. We'll have to wait a few days before deciding so important a matter. In the meantime I will test you all again so that I may be sure. When you are studying today, if you need help in tables just raise your hand and we will see what can be done about it."

For several days the third grade worked diligently at tables in study time. Everybody seemed especially interested and earnest, and teacher was not called upon for help except to remind them of little ways of making study easy.

"Now," said Miss Hart, as she collected the papers from the smiling children after the test, "we shall be able to find out who really needs help and who are able to help others."

It certainly was a happy teacher and a happy class next day, when Miss Hart announced that as far as she could tell from papers, each child in the room knew her tables, and they would all have to go onto one list—those who were able to help.

"Then you won't need any assistants, will you, Miss Hart?" said Nettie, in a rather disappointed voice.

"Yes, indeed!" said Miss Hart gaily. "I need just 40. Every one of you has been my assistant all week. Each one has helped herself, and that always has to be done before we can help others. There'll be plenty of chance to help others, too, because so many children have been absent this past week. They'll be glad of help when they come back. They'll all need help and we're all ready for them, aren't we?"

"We're all ready, every one of us!" said Alice gleefully.

Progress in the Churches

Plans for a \$1,000,000 campaign to build a National Congregational Church were discussed in Washington, D. C., at a conference of the church leaders, including 11 state superintendents. The group was received by President Coolidge, who is a member of the First Congregational Church here, Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, who is a deacon, spoke at a luncheon afterward.

Several hundred prominent church leaders and delegates from many sections of the United States, will be in Atlanta, April 7-9, when the Southern Conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches convenes. The Rev. Nicol R. Cross, the visiting delegate of the British Unitarian Association, will deliver the centenary address to the conference, the Associated Press reports. Both the American and British associations were founded the same month and year, and their centenaries will be observed in both countries next May.

A prize of \$500 for a religious play has been announced by the committee on educational and religious drama of the Federal Council of Churches. The second summer school of religious drama is to be held July 6 to 24, in co-operation with Auburn Theological Seminary at Auburn, N. Y., the statement adds.

The religious play contest represents the committee's endeavor to obtain material of artistic and literary value for production in churches and parish houses. The award of \$500, it is explained, is offered for "a religious play of social significance, dealing with such themes as industrial, racial or international relations." The prize play will be published by the committee in the second volume of religious dramas, and it is expected that production will be given before a representative conference in the autumn.

Professional leaders in religious education from all sections of the United States and Canada will attend the twenty-second annual convention of the Religious Education Association to be held in Milwaukee, April 22 to 25.

The theme of the conference is "Religious Education and Religious Experience," and an attempt will be made to determine the contribution of lesson materials, week-day schools, vacation schools, and the like.

In connection with this convention, the Association of Church Directors and Ministers of Religious Education, and the Teachers and Workers in Week-Day Schools of Religion will hold their annual meetings.

The Women's Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which recently held its fifteenth annual meeting in Tulsa, Okla., is the official missionary organization of Southern Methodist women, and represents a constituency of approximately 300,000 woman members of missionary societies. Every section of Southern Methodist territory in the United States and the eight foreign mission fields where the body maintains work was represented.

The native Christians in Alaska are rapidly becoming a powerful factor in the development of that great territory, reports the Presbyterian Board of National Missions, as was evident at a recent meeting of the Alaska Native Brotherhood.

This organization, whose purpose is to provide for the best interests of native and white alike, in all directions, stressed Christian education as the only means of righting wrongs against the people, both white and native.

Consolidation of all the churches of Presbyterian Foundation in the United States into one great organization was advocated in a series of resolutions unanimously passed by the All-Presbyterian Conference of New England meeting just held in Boston.

Gospel preaching begun in 1837 near the field of Waterloo resulted in the formation of a Protestant Evangelical Church, which, while thoroughly Belgian, is inspired by the

broadest missionary ideals. This church now has 44 congregations, 29 pastors and 16 evangelists and colporteurs, with 64 church buildings and hired halls; the membership is approximately 10,000. The church is co-operating with the State Belgian Protestant Church to resume in East Africa the work of the German missionaries.

The World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches held a series of 47 meetings in seven Florida cities during January and February with an aggregate attendance of 50,000 persons. The purpose of the World Alliance in sending a group of prominent speakers to Florida was to arouse interest in the spread of international justice and good will which this organization was established to promote, not only through the churches but also through other organizations. Pamphlets were distributed by the thousands. The campaign was deemed particularly valuable due to the importance of winter resorts as centers for the dissemination of information and promotion of social and religious movements.

One thousand workers representing 60 Protestant congregations of Reading, Pa., have completed a religious census of the city. The purpose of the census was to obtain a list of persons who are not actively affiliated with any church in an effort to interest them in church work. There were 60 districts with 400 homes in each visited. A card was left in each home inviting the recipient to attend church services.

The Presbyterian Board of National Missions reports that three-fifths to four-fifths of all the Pima Indians today are Presbyterians.

Many boards and organized bodies of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will hold annual meetings during the coming months to review the work of their respective organizations and outline plans for future projects for a constituency of nearly 3,000,000 communicants, and more than 8,000,000 adherents in Southern Methodist territory. The schedule follows:

April 15-16, board of education, Nashville; 20-21, book committee, Dallas; 22-23, Sunday school board, Nashville; 27-28, board of finance, St. Louis; 29-30, board of church extension, Louisville; May 1-4, college of bishops, Nashville; 5-9, board of missions, Nashville; 12-14, Epworth League board, Nashville; Aug. 4-6, board of lay activities, Lake Junaluska, N. C.

The months of July and August will be marked by a series of institutes and summer schools at the two Methodist assembly grounds, Lake Junaluska and Mt. Sequoyah, Ark., under the auspices of various church boards.

The Methodist Book Concern, one of the most famous American religious publishing houses, has purchased an old brewery plant at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. The buildings are to be razed and a large publishing plant erected to take the place of the plant now operated in New York City.

One hundred and fifty clergymen and laymen are expected to attend the convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Harrisburg, at Williamsport, Pa., May 12 and 13.

The recently organized Laymen's Church League will hold its first interdenominational conference in Columbus, O., May 8 to 11. One thousand laymen are expected to attend.

AMERICAN ORDER NOT PRESSED
VANCOUVER, B. C., March 28 (Special Correspondence) — News that the United States Treasury Department has decided to hold in abeyance its ruling that all lumber and shingles imported from Canada must be stamped "made in Canada," has brought great relief to the lumbering industry of this province. Marking of each individual piece of lumber would have been an almost impracticable proposition and would have seriously interfered with exports of shingle and lumber.

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First Floor

Music of the World—Theatrical News

The "Alpensymphonie" in Paris

By PETRO J. PETRIDIS

Paris, March 15.—During war years music was considered as eminently reflecting national feelings and instincts. On this ground all German music after Beethoven was strictly excluded from Paris programs. To some even Beethoven sounded Teutonic enough to merit ostracism. Fortunately the large public were only too happy to find hope and consolation in the art of this master, who had thus to fill up many a program where, in normal times, Wagner, among others, would have occupied considerable space. Of Richard Strauss we had last heard in June, 1914, when his ballet, "Joseph Legend," was produced at the Opéra by Serge de Diaghileff's Russian Ballet, with Leonid Massine, then a brilliant débutant. It was a solemn performance and the composer was decorated with the French order of the Legion of Honor.

The reappearance of Richard Strauss's music on Paris programs may be considered as finally bridging the artistic breach opened by the war between the two countries. Serge Koussevitzky had already presented last year "Till Eulenspiegel," while Piero Coppola conducted "Ein Heldenleben." Georg Schmevoigt, a Finnish conductor not unknown abroad, gave a vigorous performance of "Don Juan," originally played in Paris in 1891 under the direction of Charles Lamoureux.

American Music From Koussevitzky

Less was known in this country of the more recent works of this composer. "Eine Alpensymphonie" is one of them. For its first performance in France we are indebted to Bernard Tittel, the Vienna and Budapest conductor. The program comprised only three items, namely, Goldmark's Overture to "Sakuntala," the Symphony, and Ravel's choreographic poem, "La Valse." From the beginning Tittel got a firm hold on the Colonne Orchestra, which met very efficiently the manifold difficulties piled up, as if on purpose, by Strauss and Ravel. With unfailing intention, the Viennese conductor and orchestra and public along the crescendos and climaxes, which we may perhaps consider the more salient features of the Alpine Symphony.

This work was composed in 1915 during a stay in Switzerland. It is said that the scoring of this composition for very large orchestra was achieved in only 100 days and the feat testifies to Strauss's dazzling mastery of orchestral technique. "Eine Alpensymphonie" is a typical specimen of what is called program music. An Alpine excursion, with an ascent to the glacier zone, gives the composer a poetic pretext for composing a series of musical tableaux solidly interwoven so that the symphonic unity. Night dawn with sunrise, the ascent, a stroll in the forest, the brook, the waterfall, the meadows dotted with flowers, the glacier, a vision in the fog, sunset silence before the storm are the main points expounded in this symphony.

Lack of Verity. Richard Strauss has always had a very uneven inspiration; so much so, that some of the themes he uses in his compositions would have disgraced many a second-rate composer. Confident in his all-powerful technique, Strauss seems to believe that any theme is good when well developed in the musical discourse. While listening to the Alpine Symphony we were often tempted to disagree with such a belief. No doubt there are powerful ideas in many of his compositions, but the latter are precisely those which yield the worst kind of development, unless the term means a mechanical superposition of notes and staves. Themes with shallow emotional content can afford no musical development worth permanent attention. Neither the effect produced by the timbre of the various instruments of the orchestra nor the poetical or naturalistic intentions suggested by the subtitles of this composition can make good the lack of verity and depth of feeling. The wind, the tempest and the other atmospheric effects of the Alpine Symphony make us skeptical as to the real efficiency and longevity of such means of musical eloquence. Notwithstanding these remarks, it must be admitted that there is much in this symphonic poem that is powerful. It is pregnant with poetry and with abundant flow of generous music, and these qualities would be sufficient to raise Strauss to the highest level in music had he less belittled his art with gross, material effects that seem quite inadmissible nowadays. The work scored, nevertheless, a popular success, for which Bernard Tittel's comprehensive and cogent direction are largely responsible.

"The Twilight of the Gods." The Paris Opéra, under the direction of Jacques Rouché, has broken all records this season in the number and the quality of new pieces produced and of old works revived.

"The Twilight of the Gods," the fourth part of Wagner's "Ring" Tetralogy, was among the works of the second category. In spite of the fact that it contains the culminating issues of the first three parts, it does not figure on the posters as often as its precursors. There can be no question of attributing this relative banishment to the presence in the work of weak points. Although its composition stretches over a period of about 25 years "The Twilight of the Gods" proceeds from the same source of inspiration as any other part of the Tetralogy. It is built up on the most salient themes, appearing here in their final and conclusive form. The "Ring" is a series of musical dramas which, according to the author's intention, were to be performed at short intervals so as to enable the auditor to have fresh in the mind the premises, musical and philosophic, established in the "Rhinogold" and thereby to follow their evolution. Under present conditions such successive performances seem to be beyond realization. It is suggested that the fourth act of a long drama may be difficult to follow when presented apart from the first three acts. The symphonic parts, however, of the "Twilight," and more especially the sublime final scene, are always received with warm enthusiasm. Philippe Gaubert, the Wagnerian conductor of the Opéra, proved very successful in leading both orchestra and singers.

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sequential music could be imagined. To be sure, its orchestration makes moderate demands on the listener's patience. It is not boisterous. The program notes credit the author with the statement that it is "an indication of an attempt to find an expression purely musical, free from all literary implications." It seems but a poor attempt ineffectively realized. It is music which babbles and prattles interminably. It is ineffective music which gradually wears away patience by its very ineffectiveness.

Mr. Cortot played Schumann's Concerto with indescribable grace and charm, in the true mood of the Romantic School. It was an interpretation disarming in its limpid simplicity. A recreation of a work somewhat time-worn. Mr. Cortot restored its pristine beauties. He likewise did his best with Miss Tailleferre's Concerto and her Scherzo for two pianos and orchestra and Aaron Copland's Symphony for organ and orchestra, but it is possible that these works were played at the suggestion of the soloists taking part in them rather than of his own volition.

A Danish Music Week at Royal Opera, Copenhagen

Under the patronage of the King of Denmark and under the presidency of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Education and the President of the Copenhagen County Council, there will be a Danish Music Week at the Royal Opera in Copenhagen, May 3 to 8. It is the intention to give a collective impression on this occasion of the work of Danish composers for the stage. The works of such composers as I. P. E. Hartmann, Niels W. Gade, Peter Heise, P. E. Lange-Müller, Carl Nielsen, August Enna, Finn Henriques and Hakon Borresen will be produced. Invitations will be sent to musicians and representatives for foreign countries, as well as to members of the international musical press who will be the guests of the Danish Musical Art Society.

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A Singer and His Library

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, March 24.—ANATOLE FRANCE once said of a bibliophile that he was one of those men who wish to stuff the universe into a cupboard. "This is the dream of every collector. And as that dream is unrealistic, true collectors have an infinite sadness even in their happiness. They know well that they can never put the world under lock and key in a glass case. Hence their profound melancholy." Perhaps John Coates sings away

instruments. . . . Throughout the afternoon the past kept breaking in on the present, and while making "statements for publication" Mr. Coates would suddenly stop, take down a score, sing a phrase or two, and then—the only thing left for the interviewer was to put away his notebook for a space and join in the musical and bibliophilic fun.

Thus Mr. Coates had started. "Yes, I am a Yorkshireman and was born near Bradford. My family, on both sides, has been singing for over 200 years. My mother had a beautiful soprano voice and came to London with a picked Yorkshire choir, to sing before Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort at Buckingham Palace. She was also a member of the Handel Festival Choir—I still have the badge she wore in 1862. As a child I knew all the soprano songs and airs my mother had heard sung by famous singers. It was years later before I found out from what operas and oratorios they came. Speaking of airs . . .

Here Mr. Coates stopped. Remembering that even the gentle collector of postage stamps, however much he is discouraged, always contrives to steer the conversation round to his hobby, and that whether one wishes to see his collection or not, one invariably does see it, the interviewer put away his pencil—gladly, in this case, for he himself can never resist an old book. Mr. Coates took down a handsome volume. Engraved on the title page one read, "Shakespeare's Dramatic Songs; collected and composed by William Linley." This, of course, was the brother of the beautiful Elizabeth Linley. In view of the fact that Mr. Coates is giving a recital of old and modern musical settings of Shakespeare's lyrics in New York on April 23—Shakespeare's Day—the writer asked him some questions about the differing versions of the old settings and the contemporary melodies to which Shakespeare put his own words.

"I have always believed," he said, "in going direct to the source for the old songs—which, by the way, are the common heritage of all English-speaking peoples and belong as much to the New World as to the Londoner. Take, for example, Arne's setting of Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind. Linley takes on 24 bars of Linley. And Arne himself, of course, wasn't in the least what Shaw calls a bardolator. Without the slightest compunction he changed Shakespeare's words, left them out, or put in his own, if in any way it suited his musical convenience.

Effects of "Editing." "A good instance of this may be seen in 'Sigh no more, Ladies.' Then look at the half-dozen arrangements of 'O Mistress Mine' to be found in 'Queen Elizabeth's virginal book.' The singer must study these for himself. If you want to know what Byrd or Morley really said, it isn't much use bothering about what a modern editor says they said—which is usually something they certainly did not say." Here Shakespeare's songs went on the shelf again. Some of them, he continued, "I became a choir boy at 5, and the longer I live the more I realize how much I owe to my early training in plain-song. It taught me that true accent is the very life of singing. When, after the usual 'break,' my voice came back again, I eventually decided to risk the great adventure of London, and there I went with my wife and child and the 'overlaid' half-crown which, in this case, was less than £100. I had thought of studying at the Royal Academy of Music, but on learning that it would cost a guinea to be heard my wife indignantly said they ought to pay me the guinea for singing to them; so that was the end of that. I took a private lesson or two from William Shakespeare, and for the rest, apart from some study with Bouly in Paris, I am entirely self-taught.

Varied Experience. "Since then I've done practically everything a singer can do. I've sung on the light opera stage, in grand opera at Covent Garden, Berlin, Dresden, Hanover, Hamburg, Bremen, Düsseldorf, Leipzig, Frankfurt, Mannheim, Cologne, Mainz, Amsterdam, The Hague, and I have also appeared in Paris. Speaking of opera . . . Mr. Coates took down a very valuable original score of a Purcell opera, and began to read aloud the composer's famous Arch-Deacon. This was the case with Puccini, who was the last to discover it in spite of his quite modern methods of expressing dramatic action.

It is very interesting to see how what we call Puccinism has become peculiar to most opera composers of our time, though Puccini himself did not always enjoy the appreciation of first-class musicians. Respighi is no exception to the rule. The very close and very modest Italian composer may never have consented to the depreciation of Puccini; that he has not, however, remained untouched by Puccinism, cannot be denied. He, too, resorts to Puccini's melodic forms, when he desires to express lyric feeling—and this plays a principal part in his work.

Libretto Slender. The action in the libretto of this opera is not varied enough to fill two acts, which, with a prologue and an epilogue, may justly be considered as four acts. The more difficult, therefore, the task the musician has to fulfill. Now, everybody knows that Respighi is a craftsman cannot be surpassed by any Italian composer. All that is or rather was modern has become part of his work. He dis-

cards the methods of an impressionist serving to express the color of the landscape, but at the same time he goes back to the music of our, or rather his forefathers, in taking old dances and adorning them with all the display furnished by his musical culture. He is ready to speak in the idiom of the "Rosenkavalier" when a festival is to be held. He knows how to handle the orchestra so well that he is never at a loss how to satisfy the ears of his listeners.

And from this standpoint they were satisfied indeed. For the orchestra, conducted by Werner Wolf, the Kapellmeister of the Hamburg Stadttheater, left nothing to be desired in sonority and effect. The question is how long the good impression produced on the public will last. For after a time the lack of spontaneity will make itself felt. The effort is less obvious in the comic and grotesque parts, which demand a musician more critical than imaginative.

The performance was also good on the part of the singers, and the scenic management, for which Director Leopold Sachse was responsible, was much beyond that which may be expected from a provincial opera house.

On Berlin Stages. Berlin, March 21. Special Correspondence. SUTTON VANE'S absorbing drama, "Outward Bound," has been produced under the title of "Leberfahrt" at Eusan Robert's theater, the Tribune, staged by Edward Suhr, with this cast:

Tom Prior Conrad Veidt
Mrs. Clive-Hanks Ika Gruning
Mrs. Midget Lucie Hecht
Mrs. Lingley Heinrich Schrott
Mrs. Kaas Paul Blensdorf
Mrs. Henry Otto Breda
Mrs. Scruby Paul Blensdorf
Mrs. Thompson Wilhelm Dieckmann

The unnamed translator has done his work well. It was not easy to find an exact translation of the title and "Leberfahrt" ("The Crossing") adequately conveys the meaning. Each role is in the hands of an eminent artist. The house is filled nightly with an attentive and impressed audience.

At the Deutsches Theater the long run of "Saint Joan" is interrupted once or twice in the week for the presentation of Alexander Dumas' "La Dame aux Camélias," with Elisabeth Bernger in the name-part. Her Marguerite Gautier is a charming child who expends the whole wealth of her affection upon Armand, and this phase of the part is unusually effective and touching.

AMUSEMENTS. BOSTON. CANDLE-LIGHT CONCERT. 18th CENTURY ORCHESTRA. RAFFAEL MARTINO, Conductor. Tomorrow at 3:30, Jordan Hall. MASON & HAMLEN AMFIC. R. G. APPEL AT THE ORGAN. Tickets: \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, tax included.

COPLEY. Happy-go-Lucky. By IAN HAY. Rehearsed with Rites of Laughter! Even, 8:20. Mats., Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:20.

SYMPHONY HALL. TOMORROW EVENING AT 8. People's Symphony Orchestra. Ethel LEGINSKA, Conductor and Soloist. Mme. Greta Torpade, Soprano. Anonymous Ladies' Auxiliary Committee. All Seats Reserved. Note at Symphony Hall. SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 3:30.

HANDEL and HAYDN SOCIETY. HORA NOVISSIMA. HORATIO W. PARK. Emily Stokes HAYAR, Emma ROBERTS, George MEADER, Fred PATTON.

BOSTON—Mallin Pictures. TREMONT TEMPLE. FINAL BIG WEEK. THE LOST WORLD. VIOLET GRIDLEY "THIS RADIO GIRL".

CHICAGO. LA SALLE THEATRE. MATINEES "On Every Tongue" and Saturday. APPLESauce. A Comedy of American Life with ALLAN DINEHART & CLAIRBORNE FOSTER. A. H. WOODS. EVENING AT 8:15. MATS. ADELPHI. WED. & SAT. AT 2:15. CHICAGO'S LOUDEST LAUGH. IS ZAT SO? TO SEE. Joy Little, News.

Respighi's "Belfagor" in Hamburg

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Hamburg, March 10.—SINCE the passing of Puccini, Italian opera composers are likely to be more successful in presenting themselves to the public. Who will be able to replace him? Who will have the ability to bring Italian opera up to date and at the same time to preserve its genuine character?

Maestro Ottorino Respighi, whose symphonic and chamber music has met with the favor of the public, and whose "Sleeping Beauty" has enriched the repertory of the Teatro del Piccolo, tries at least to find his path on the high road of opera composition. Whether he will succeed or not in winning the approbation of the great public, depends on certain qualities which it would be hazardous to attribute to him now.

Influence of Strauss. It was, at all events, a great moment for him, when his opera, or rather lyric comedy, "Belfagor," produced for the first time at La Scala in 1923, was performed at the Hamburg Stadttheater. Many critics thought it of interest to attend this first German performance of an opera written by a musician who has a natural predilection for German music, and who has studied in the Kingdom, and the last time he visited America was with Sir Edward in 1906, on the occasion of the Elgar Festival in Cincinnati. To the Elgar household, by the way, the singer is known as "The Arch-Deacon John," in memory of another singer, famous in ecclesiastical history at the time of the Venerable Bede.

Having duly admired the beautiful engraving of the Purcell score, the interviewer was permitted to handle other rare finds, with the unfortunate result that he completely forgot that he was a person employed by a newspaper to get statements for publication. "Arch-deacon John" sang a conscience-stricken writer with a notebook full of unasked questions to the door. The door shut behind him—and then reopened. There is something I've forgotten to show you." The writer hurried back.

London Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau. LONDON, March 24.—E. V. Lucas's first play, "The Sinner's Story," is to be produced for a week at Leeds, beginning April 20, by the Leeds Art Theatre Company.

Julia Nelson and Fred Terry have just presented successfully, at Wimbledon, B. P. W. Ryan's new romantic play, "The Marlboroughs." The story deals with the doings of the ambitious Duke and Duchess during the reign of Queen Anne.

A new theater is to open in April in the Barnes district. Philip Ridgway, the lessee, intends to present plays destined for subsequent West-End production.

A new mystery play, "The Signal," by Ronald Daniel, to be produced at Eastbourne in April, will soon be presented in London.

Although "Cassey's Court" has been running in the provinces for 20 years, it has only recently managed to get to London at the New Oxford. It will be followed at Easter by a revival of "Kismet."

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TO OUR READERS. Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

NEW YORK—Motion Pictures. CENTRAL THEATRE. 47th & W. 42nd. Continuous, Noon to 11 P. M. WILLIAM FOX. "AS NO MAN HAS LOVED" IS ZAT SO? The first time in 1924. Tickets: 10c to 1.00. New York public has acclaimed.

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THE HOME FORUM

Nimble Singers at Work

England is indeed a land of song. There is not a lane or a hedgerow without a melody. These songs are symbols of the joy of living. For if there is not joy in a lark's song, as he unfolds his scroll, then where may joy in nature be found?

To anticipate the dawn in this season, to hear the first bird tune up for the day, to listen as one by one they enter the lists, is a rare delight. And when solo and chorus are in full swing, how rich and full is the feast that dawn spreads for us!

Tropical birds may have more dazzling attire than ours. The finest musicians are not fastidious in dress. They sport no brilliant colors. They choose rather to turn the sunshine into songs, and after all, their melodies are better than all the plumage of the tropics. Better the plebeian dress of mavis or nightingale than the royal robes of the songless.

For in bird society as in all society, choices have to be made. There are no "all round" birds or "all round" people. Gifts and limitations seem to go together. Excellence in one direction too often involves mediocrity in others.

The eagle has sacrificed everything to the power of beak and wing. He is a king in flight, but the little lark is king in song. The woodpecker is an artist in wood, but not in sounds. He excels as architect, not as singer. Others have spent their strength on raiment, the joy of living has gone into pigments; they are dazzlingly beautiful to look at, that is all. The nightingale is at times mistaken for a "singer." He has made his choice and is doubtless well content. Or is it that nature has given him the plain garb as an offset to his voice, that he be not exalted overmuch—a ballast of plainness for his full sails of song?

Bird existence has its burdens and tolls—it is no careless, happy-go-lucky story. But in the midst thereof is song, too! Its invariable accompaniment. Wherever there is nest-building or incubation, there is music. That has indeed been laid down as a maxim in ornithology. The two impulses dwell together. The males, of course, are the singers; song is their peculiar contribution to the task of insuring the future.

Does the mother lark in her nest in the grass ever envy her mate, his songs, and his aerial freedom? Some bird husbands—exceptional ones—take a turn on the nest whilst their mate goes abroad, but for the most part this is division of labor—songs and silence, her folded wings, and his tuneful flight. Yet as a singer he helps. Song has its ministry. It is not a mere luxury

even in the bird world, though we cannot know its full potency there. Only she, who with folded wings hears it from within that world, understands its power. They also serve who sing. They are not the least of ministrants.

If nesting is late, songs are protracted; but nest-building and song largely cease. When the nightingale brood is hatched, almost immediately "the song of the sire is hushed and his notes are changed to a guttural croak." "But it," says Professor Newton, "the nightingale's nest at this early time be destroyed, or its contents removed, the cock speedily recovers his voice."

That is remarkable, the revival of song to accompany the toll. Together they weave again the broken threads of their family history. In the place of disaster they arise and build and sing.

God, the Friend of Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERHAPS humanity has no greater need than to gain the assurance that God is the Friend of man. To know that the infinite confers only good upon His children quickens hope and encourages right endeavor, uplifting the downhearted and strengthening the weak. In the epistle of James we read, "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

What, then, is the reason that mankind does not accept this simple statement of God's friendliness and trust Him to fulfill His own good purposes? It is largely because of ignorance of God, of His true nature and attributes. That God is a mighty potentate or power, liable to change and hate, has been an accepted teaching about the Supreme Being which has resulted in fear, disease, and bloodshed. Consequently, religious worship has in many instances been solely the effort to appease the wrath of God; in short, to make Him more friendly to the wrongdoer. Speaking of mortals' false concept of God, Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 140), "What is the god of a mortal, but a mortal magnified?"

It might seem that human thought would readily relinquish this ignorant state of belief for the sweet, simple assurance of God's love and care, which Jesus taught and demonstrated. On the contrary, the habit of thought which accorded power and reality to evil even making God responsible for all disaster, has continued to blind mortals to the perception of God as good, as well as to the sweet assurance that He is the source of supply for all man's needs. In fact, a professed Christian may at some time have cherished a grievance against God, an unexpressed self-pity because of some so-called bad luck or seeming ill health; for he may have believed God to be responsible for them. Such a one needs to open his thought to the truth that God is his Friend, needs to accept His friendliness without doubt or questioning, and with that spirit of gratitude which opens his heart to receive. This is the promise: "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it."

Mrs. Eddy has brought to humanity, through the teaching of the motherhood of God, a clear recognition that God is the loving Friend of man. The understanding of God's motherhood is furnishing comfort to many who are seeking release from the claims of sin and disease; for when one begins to regard God in this true light, the whole outlook upon life is changed. Expectancy of good takes the place of fear of evil, and courage and cheer are found where, before, discord and gloom seemed to govern. Furthermore, as one dwells in thought on the higher qualities of Spirit, he is bound to express them in daily life. Without doubt, a misconception of Deity is the main cause of strife and misunderstanding among men. Right knowledge of God, as the loving Father of all, is the key to the understanding of Christ Jesus and of his true followers. In I John we read, "He that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is none occasion of stumbling in him." The enemies of Jesus, wishing to deride him, called him the friend of sinners. This he truly was, inasmuch as he released them from the false claim of sin; for he freed them from the desire to sin.

A verse of a much-loved hymn reads: "O Thou great Friend to all the sons, Who once appeared in humblest guise below, Sin to rebuke, to break the captive's chain, And call thy brethren forth from want and woe!"

This same ministry of friendship is given to mankind again through the teachings of Christian Science. Mortals are looking up through the mist of sin and disease to gain the divine sense of friendship with God and man, knowing that the real, spiritual man is reflecting the divine qualities, for he has no other Mind than divine Love. Numerous instances could be related of health regained as enmity was overcome; and human friendships are made sweeter as they partake of the divine, become more spiritual, less personal. This is the world made better by the unfolding of a pure friendship, based on the knowledge that God is the Friend of man.

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(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.)

Addison Reports a Great Amusement Project

ONE April evening two hundred and fourteen years ago Mr. Spectator dropped in upon a miscellaneous gathering not far from the then Hay-Market Theatre, and there, he tells me across that space of time, "I diverted myself for above an hour, with overhearing the discourse of one, who, by the Shabbiness of his dress, the Extravagance of his Conceptions, and the Hurry of his Speech, I discovered to be of that Species who are generally distinguished by the Title of Projectors." The shabby projector was entertaining his little crowd of listeners by unfolding a project; and his brave idea, which he modestly confessed had taken only two or three mornings to work out, is still interesting for what it tells about the contemporary entertainments of the metropolis. He had observed, he said, "the great Trouble and Inconvenience which Ladies were at, in travelling up and down to several shows that are exhibited in different Quarters of the Town. The dancing Monkeys are in one Place; the Puppet Show in another; the Opera in a third; not to mention the Lions, that are almost a whole Day's Journey from the poller Part of the Town. By this means People of Figure are forced to lose half the Winter after their coming to Town, before they have seen all the strange Sights about it."

So, for that matter, and on a very much larger scale, might a modern projector look upon the spectacle of London, or New York, or Boston, or any other large city, and wonder what might profitably be done to expedite People of Figure in their seeing of Sights.

We seem nowadays to have lost the word "projector" in everyday speech, but there are still plenty of projectors in everyday practice. Rarely, Ben Jonson defined it as meaning one

Ways to enrich men, or to make them great. By suits, by marriages, by undertakings."

And Joseph Addison had evidently observed a good many of them, and had little respect for what he called the "species." But this projector was most excellent copy. He had a vision, which he expounded to the applause of his audience, that outwitted the later Barnum; a great composite entertainment, with all the shows in town exhibited in one place for a single ticket of admission to save People of Figure from running hither and yon for their entertainment. There was opera to begin with, a form of entertainment quite different from the Dancing Monkeys, or from Mrs. Salmon's wax-works at the sign of the Golden Salmon in Fleet Street—"It would have been ridiculous," says the Spectator in another essay, "for the Ingenious Mrs. Salmon to have lived at the Sign of the Trout; for which Reason she had erected before her House

the Figure of a Fish that is her Name-sake"—or from Mr. Pinkethman's Pantheon. One would like to have seen the Pantheon, "a most surprising and magnificent Machine," in which "the Figures, which are above one hundred, move their Heads, Legs, Arms, and Fingers, so exactly to what they perform, and setting one Foot before another, like living Creatures, that it justly deserves to be esteemed the greatest Wonder of the Age."

So the imagination of Mr. Addison's projector began with an opera, which he entitled "The Expedition of Alexander the Great"; and although he gave his hearers no very coherent idea of the plot, he showed them clearly enough how the other sights of the town would be displayed in it. The tent of Darius, he said, "is to be peopled by the Indians. Mrs. Salmon, where Alexander is to fall in Love with a Piece of Wax-work, that represents the beautiful Statira." And again, "The several Woods in Asia, which Alexander must be supposed to pass through, will give the audience a Sight of Monkeys dancing upon Ropes, with the many other pleasures of that ludicrous Species. At the same time, if it be thought proper to exhibit Animals in Town, whether Birds or Beasts, they may be either let loose among the Woods, or driven across the Stage by some of the Country People of Asia." And Alexander, for all his greatness, his great deeds, his subjects connected with the whole Opera should be acted in that Language, which was a Tongue he was sure would wonderfully please the Ladies, and could not but be acceptable to the whole Audience, because there are fewer of them who understand Greek than Italian. Thus, even two hundred years and more ago the performance of opera in a language unknown to the larger number of hearers invited humorous comment. "One scarce knows how to be serious," Addison had already written, "in the Confutation of an Absurdity that shews itself at the first Sight. It does not want any great measure of Sense to see the Ridicule of this monstrous Practice; but what makes it the more astonishing, it is not the taste of the Rabble, but of Persons of the greatest Politeness, which has established it."

And it still endures. Mr. Addison, or from Mrs. Salmon's wax-works at the sign of the Golden Salmon in Fleet Street—"It would have been ridiculous," says the Spectator in another essay, "for the Ingenious Mrs. Salmon to have lived at the Sign of the Trout; for which Reason she had erected before her House

It demanded some ingenuity on the part of the projector (or of Mr. Addison, quill in hand and busy over his paper) to make "The Expedition of Alexander the Great" an inclusive opera. There was the Puppet Show, for example, which Persons of Figure would naturally want to take in; and there was Mr. Pinkethman's Pantheon, which, certainly, no Person of Figure would be willing to leave out. But it could be done. An opera about Alexander the Great would of course have a battle—and after that conflict whether the two Kings are thoroughly reconciled, to show the mutual Friendship and close Correspondence that reigns between them, they both of them go together to a Puppet Show. And then that more natural when Kings have been to a Puppet Show, that the "they might invite one another to Dinner, and either of them entertain his Guest with Mr. Pinkethman's Pantheon Gods, or any of the like Diversions, which shall then chance to be in vogue!"

Here surely would have been what we now call a "happy ending" to the opera, and audiences departing happy after having seen at one sitting everything in town that was worth seeing. It is sad to realize that so ingenious an opera as "The Expedition of Alexander the Great"—and so much for your money!—was never produced.

R. B.

From a Downtown Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I cannot see the birds from here. But I watch their shadows pass all day—

Flashing shadows, of wings, cut clear
On the stone walls over the way.

I cannot hear their songs and cries. But the flash of shadows, it seems to me,
Is almost music, for all wings rise
In a kind of harmony.

These may be pigeons, or gulls, or the birds of passage in steady flight
Whose wings for a fleeting moment play
Between us and the light.

And my heart lifts with each lifting wing
And I thank God daily for birds that fly
Somewhere in the sunlit space and shine
Between the earth and the sky.

Marion Steward

A Japanese Print

A dragonfly
Alighting;
A thin blade of sedge;
Three grey green stalks
Cut by the paper's edge;

ONE of the younger artists whose work has been attracting attention of late years at the various exhibitions of the Künstlerhaus in Vienna is Rudolf Böttger. This painter was born in the small town of Tachau in Bohemia. He studied at the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts under Prof. Franz Rumpel and at the Munich Academy under Professor Marr. In 1919 recognition was given his work by election to the Vienna Society of Artists. Italy has been a favorite study land for him, but the character of his work emphasizes his greater liking and understanding of Austria's fields and peasant life.

In the past Herr Böttger has held rather closely to landscape and to subjects connected with the soil, but of late he has commenced portrait painting and appears to be equally at home in this branch of his art. His technique seems particularly well adapted to his work. There is a strong flavor of richness and color and of the solid qualities of the earth in his manner of painting. He is essentially a warm painter, loving his peasant, his flowers of the open fields, and his wide skies.

Ponce

Though I love San Juan, the old part, with its steep step streets, its ancient walls of yellow, rosy masonry, its glimpsed patios, its grim and maze-like forts, its distant mountains, and its bays, I prefer the old-style native houses of Ponce to the new houses of San Juan. That is very broad-minded of me, really, for I lived in San Juan, and residence there almost precludes admiration of Ponce, and vice versa. For one thing, it is cooler in San Juan. Say that to a Ponceño, and you will have the house about your ears, but I—of course—believe it.

But in Ponce they do have charming timber houses, painted in perfect greens and blues and yellows, perfectly adapted to the climate, as the new houses are not—with their high ceilings, their wide rooms, their long, shuttered windows opening on narrow balconies. I visited for days at a time in one of these houses now occupied by an American girl. I could sit in the big living-room, protected by a latticed balcony from the glare of the dusty, hot street, where their horses trotted past, drawing coaches like low-slung surreys, their bells going ping-pong; where swarthy men pushed carts of crude blue door-steps for housewives to buy the long roll-like loaves of bread. These loaves are nearly two feet long, and the native sticks them under his arm, takes his machete, which has a twenty-two-inch curved blade, and hacks off a piece to his liking. . . . I enjoyed these cool mornings in Ponce. Sometimes, sitting by the balcony, I could see Juana, the small black maid, with her sewing at the other end of the house, her head outlined against a green lattice, through which I caught a glimpse of pink hibiscus blossoms and blue sky. Whenever she sat there she sang an American jazz tune, which all Ponce was singing, in their houses, at work, venders chanting their wares to it along the streets. Juana, like all the

rest, made it sound like a minor folk-song. Up and down it went, softer and louder, somehow weighted, that modern tune, with all the dim and tortuous secrets of the ages. Over and over she crooned it, all morning or all afternoon, sometimes both. But first she had tidied up the house with great care, setting all the chairs in parallel rows along the edges of the rug. Every day her mistress showed her a less formal arrangement. "Sí, Señorita," she would agree, and the next morning they would appear in the same straight rows. For that is proper, and the chairs should really be rockers. Rocking-chairs, red plush preferred, and sewing-machines are ubiquitous in Porto Rico, though the house of the jibaró, the peasant, is usually quite bare, unlike the house of the city-dweller.—Helen V. Tooker, in The Century Magazine.

The Appeal From Antiquity to Nature

Realism, I said, in speaking of the character of this fifteenth century work, and indeed it is just there that we come upon the very thought of the time. Sculpture is no longer content with mere beauty—it has divined that something is wanting, yes, even in the almost miraculous work of Niccolò Pisano himself; it is only an expression of character, of the passing moment, of movement that is lacking, or something comprising all these things—some indefinable radiance. . . . It is this question which seems to have presented itself to the sculptors of the fifteenth century; and their work is their answer to it.

The subtle beauty and pathos of their art has escaped our eyes, filled as they are with the marvellous work of Greece, unknown till our own time. The splendid and joyous work of the Renaissance, the mysterious and lovely work of our own day: it remains, nevertheless, a consummate and exquisite art in its dawn, in its noon, in its decadence, but it seeks to express something we have forgotten, and its secret is for the most part altogether hidden from us. It is from this art, as beautiful in its expression of itself as that of Greece, that Niccolò Pisano turns away, not to Nature, but to Antiquity. The movement which followed, producing what is continued almost all that is today gathered in the Bargello, together with much else that is still happily where it was born, is as it were an appeal from Antiquity . . . to Nature. In the simplicity and impulse of this movement, so spontaneous, so touching, so full of a sense of beauty, which sometimes, though not often, becomes pretentious, the art of sculpture, awakened at last from the mysticism of the Middle Ages, seems to look back with longing to the antique world, which it would fain claim as its brother, and after a little moment in the sun falls again into a sort of mysticism, a new kingdom of the spirit with Michelangelo, and of the senses merely with Sansovino and Giovanni da Bologna.—Edward Hutton, in "Florence and Northern Tuscan."

Ο ΘΕΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΥ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ἀπὸρ δημοσίευσται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶς ἐν τῇ παρούσῃ σελίδι

Ἡ χωριότερα ἰσως τῶν διαφορῶν τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος ἀναγίνων τεχνικῶν ἢ ἀναγκῶν τῆς ἀποφύσεως, εἰς τὸ ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι φίλος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Μία ἀλήθεια περὶ τὴν φύσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ ὅτι ὁ Ἀληθινὸς μόνον ἀγαθὰ παρῆγε εἰς τὰ τέκνα του, ζωογονεῖ τὴν ἐκτίδα καὶ ἐνδυναμῶν τὴν δικαίαν προσπάθειαν, ἐξεγείροντας τὸν ἀθῆνον, ἀλλήλους, διὰ τὴν διανοήσιν καὶ διὰ τὴν ἐπιστολήν τοῦ ἰσχυροῦ ἀγαπῶμεν—Πᾶσα δόσις ἀγαθῆ καὶ πᾶν δόχημα τέλειον ἀνοθεύει ἐπὶ καταβαίνει ἐκ τοῦ πατρὸς τὸν φῶτον, παρ' ὃ οὐκ εἶται παραλλαγή ἢ τροπὴ ἀποστάσιμα.

Ποῖον εἶναι λοιπὸν τὸ αἶτιον τὸ ἐκτελεσθὲν τὸ ἀνθρώπινον γένος καὶ παραδεχθῆ τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς φύσεως καὶ τῆς τοῦ Θεοῦ φιλίας καὶ καὶ ἐπιστολῆς εἰς Αὐτὸν τὴν ἐκτίσιν τὸν ἀνθρώπου τὸν ἀγαθὸν τὸν προσδοκῶν; Ὡς εἰς τὸ πλείστον εἶναι ἡ ἀνομία τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ αἱ ἐσφαλμέναι ἰδέαι περὶ τῆς φύσεως καὶ τὸν ἰδιωτικὸν Αὐτοῦ. Ὁ πλείστον φαντάζονται τὸν Θεὸν ὡς δυνάμιν ἰσχυρὰν ἱσχυεμένην εἰς ἰδιοτροπίας μεταλλάξεις ὁργῆς καὶ μίσους, ὡς ἐκ τῆς κοινῆς ἐκπαίδευστος διδασκαλίας, περὶ τὸν χαρακτήρα τοῦ Ὑπεράνω Ὀντος, ἣτις προσεβίβητο φῶρον νόσους καὶ ἀμαρτωλίας. Τοιοῦτοῦτος εἰς πολλὰς περιστάσεις, ἢ θρησκευτικῆς λατρείας κατὰ τὴν ὁμιλίαν εἰς εἶδος ἐξελίξεως καὶ κατανύξεως τῆς θείας ὁργῆς, ἢ ἀποκρίσεως τῶν νόσων καὶ κερδιστῶν τὴν εὐνοίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Πραγματικῶς περὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἰδέαν τὸν θνῆτον ἢ καὶ ἔδωκε λέγει εἰς τὴν 140ην σελίδα τοῦ συγγράμματος τῆς Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures—Τὸ ἄλλο εἰς ὁ Θεὸς τὸν θνῆτον παρὸν ἀνθρώπου μεγαλοπρεπῶς ὁμιλεῖται—Θὰ λέγῃ τις ὅτι ὁ ἀνθρώπινος λογισμὸς εὐκόλως δὲ ἐγκατέλιπε τὴν δευσιμάνειαν αὐτὴν δοξασίαν καὶ δὲ ἐδωκετο προδοτικῶς τῆς ἀλήθειας δὸν καὶ γινώσκας βραβυδοῦ τῆς τοῦ Θεοῦ ἀγάπης καὶ φροντίδος τὴν ὁποίαν ἐδίδασκεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς διὰ τὸν ἀνθρώπον ἐκ τῆς ἀποφύσεως. Μολιταῖον τὸ ἐναντίον συμβαίνει καὶ σήμερον. Ἡ συνήθεια τοῦ ἁποδοῦσαι δυνάμιν καὶ πίστιν εἰς τὸ καὶ τὸν ἄλλον παρὰ εἰς τὸ καλὸν, ἀνομία δὲ καὶ βλαπτικὸν τὸν Θεὸν ἐπέθετον δὸν τὸν ἀνθρώπον καὶ καταστρεφόντων, ἐξακολουθεῖ εἰς τὴν ἀποτροπὴν τῆς ἀντιλήψεως τὸν ἀνθρώπου, ὅστε καὶ μὴ δύναται καὶ διακρίνει τὴν παναγὰν τῆς τοῦ Πατρὸς Θεοῦ, ἢ γενεῶσαι τῆς γλυκείας πεποιθήσεως ὅτι, Αὐτὸς εἶναι ὁ ἀφθονὸς πηγὴ πρὸς πληθύνειν πάσης ἀνθρωπίνης ἀνάγκης.

ἡλικασίον τὸν ὀνόμασαν φίλον τὸν ἀνθρώπων καὶ ἦτο ὄντος τοῦτοῦ καὶ ὅσον τοῦς ὅσους ἀπὸ τῆς γενεῆς ἐξουσίαν τῆς ἀγαπᾶν, ἐλεῖν θεῶν αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τὸν πόδον τὸν ἀμαρτανῶν. Καὶ καὶ οὗτοι οἱ στίχοι γνωστοῦ τινος ἔχουν λέγονται,

Ὁ μέγιστε Φίλε τὸν ὡν τὸν ἀνθρώπων.

Ὅστις ἐκράνθησε ποτε ἐδὼν κατὰ τὸν τὸν πλεόν ταπεινὴν μορφήν, Αἰὶά ἐλέγξεν τῇ ἀμαρτανῶν. Νὰ θῶναις τῆς ἀνάσεως τοῦ δεσποῖν.

Νὰ λυτρώσῃ τοὺς ἀδελφούς σου. Ἀπὸ τῆς συμφορᾶς καὶ ἀνάγκης.

Ἡ ἐξομολογία αὐτῆς τῆς θείας Φιλίας προσφύεται καὶ πάλιν σημειοῖν εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα διὰ τὴν διδασκαλίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης. Οἱ θνῆτοι ἀνθρώποις δὲ μὲσθὶ τὸν αἰῶνα τὸν νῦν ὡς ἀμαρτανῶν διακρίνουν τὴν φιλίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ πρὸς τὸν ἀνθρώπον καὶ μαρτυροῦντες ὅτι, ὁ πρῶτος πνευματικὸς ἀνθρώπος εἶναι ἀντανάστασις τὸν θεῶν ἰδιωτικῶν, ἐπειδὴ δὲν ἐχέτω ἄλλον Νόον παρὰ τὴν θείαν Ἀγῆν. Εἰς πολυπλοκῆς περιστάσεις ἡ γυνὴ ἀπεκατεστάθη ὅταν τὸ μῖσος ἐξηλείθη καὶ αἱ αἰαὶ αἱ ἀνθρώπων φιλία ἐγένανται τελειότεραι ὅταν μετὰ τὸν τὸν θεῶν, καταστάσῃ πνευματικώτεροι καὶ διὰ τὸν ἄλλον προσδοκῶν. Τοιοῦτοῦτος ὁ νόμος κατέστησε διὰ τῆς ἀντανάστεως ἀγνῆς φιλίας βασιλεύουσας εἰς τὴν γέννησιν τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς Φίλου τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.

Painted From Memory

It was a blue, limpid lake fringed with willows, cat-tails and bluebells. Being in the shape of a horseshoe, its glistening arms stretched out invitingly to the passer-by on the bordering road. An old boat was anchored beneath a live oak tree—and it, too, seemed to extend a welcome as it lifted lazily upon the lapping waters.

At one end of the horseshoe there was a dam covered with Bermuda grass. At the water's edge bluebells nodded, while willows towered above in feathery profusion.

The other end of the lake tapered off into a tiny branch from which the waters of a large lake far up the hillside discharged its overflow. Cat-tails grew here, waving their brown heads back and forth as if in rhythm with the purr of the clear waters.

The turn of the horseshoe, being the lake proper, was deep and blue. A little round island, grass-covered and with willows growing upon it, was mysterious and almost unknown to the frequent child visitors. Deep water must be crossed to reach it. For that reason it was the Land of the Unknown.

Between the deep waters and the dam an old gnarled oak projected over the lake. An ideal seat for dreaming. Beneath the blue waters reflected the branches and leaves; above, the sky harmonized in the color scheme. Always, always, the mystery of what the waters concealed was a stimulus to the dreamy imagination.

Nor did the lake lose its charm in the winter. Skating time brought a flock of youthful enthusiasts. Then,

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Jane Austen Fragment

Sanditon. Fragment of a Novel, by Jane Austen. January-March, 1817. Now first printed from a manuscript. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. 7s. 6d.

FOR 103 years this novel, which, if completed, would have taken its place beside the less than half-dozen classics bearing the name of Jane Austen, has remained unknown to the world. Begun in January, 1817, and continued during the first three months of that year, this was the last piece of work upon which she was engaged. If the interest in it were merely sentimental, the publishing of "Sanditon" would still be an event of importance in the world of letters; it is, however, very much more than that. Mr. Austen Leigh, in his second edition of the Memoir of Jane Austen, published in 1871, was of the opinion that "such an unfinished fragment cannot be presented to the public." It was rather less than a third of the size which either Mr. Esdaile or Mr. Murray might have considered suitable for book form; even the title had not been selected by the author, although her family, privileged to read it, already knew it by the name of "Sanditon." And as "Sanditon" it has now appeared.

Sanditon Fills the Stage

As we allow the imagination to carry us forward into the void, these other two volumes would have filled, we come to the conclusion that "Sanditon" is the only title the book could have had. From the first chapter, whoever, whatever comes and goes, Sanditon fills the stage. Those familiar with Mr. Austen Leigh's Memoir will remember the description by him of some of the characters in "Sanditon," illustrated with extracts from the manuscript itself. To them the perusal of the fragment, just as Miss Austen wrote it, will be the greater pleasure. We are glad that the present editor, a great-grand niece of Anna Lefrey, who was herself a niece of Jane Austen's and the first owner of the manuscript, has permitted us to see these pages, and that, above all, they are presented to us almost exactly as they came to Anna Lefrey more than a century ago. "To have smoothed out the manuscript," she writes, "into a specious semblance of finality would have been to prejudice in some degree, the question how far it in fact represents the author's final intention. This edition printed as it is, is open to no such objection. It is for critical purposes virtually a facsimile of all that Miss Austen wrote and did not erase."

In Young America

Lives and Times, by Meade Minnigerode. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50.

IT MAY sometimes be hazardous that the volume of four biographies, informal, as the title-page describes them, with which Mr. Meade Minnigerode now follows "The Fabulous Forties" will attract attention. The four subjects are Stephen Jumel, merchant; William Eaton, hero; Theodosia Burr, prodigy; and Edmond Charles Genet, citizen. Three of these names are familiar to those acquainted in some degree of intimacy with the early story of the United States, and the fourth, that of Genet, is more or less vaguely known to a larger public.

It is no doubt safe to say also that the researches and presentation of Mr. Minnigerode will make all these personages more widely known to-morrow than they were yesterday, and that the process will in turn proportionally our modern comprehension of the American scene in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Mr. Minnigerode has a lively and taking way with him, as when he remarks of the American attitude toward the Algerian pirates, "while her envoys at Paris might shout 'Millions for defense, not one cent for tribute' in Citizen Talleyrand's ear, at Algiers, and everywhere in Barbary, her consular agents paid their dues and did their shouting at home."

Captain Eaton

Thus, by an almost random quotation, a reviewer is led to contemplation of Captain Eaton, United States Consul to Tunis in the year 1798. "A young man in his thirties," says our author, "nearly six feet tall, with a fair, ruddy complexion and large blue eyes, and of commanding aspect. A quick tempered, fiery young man with a chip on his shoulder; bold, fearless, independent, voluble and indiscreet; a young man of intellect, resource and eloquence. . . . the second child among 13 of schoolmaster-farmer Nathan Eaton and his wife Sarah." Yet, for most of us, till Mr. Minnigerode thus vividly sets him before us, a forgotten person in American history, if indeed, we had ever heard of him. As for the Barbary States, it appears that in 1793 America paid about \$1,000,000 to Algiers, in 1795 some \$30,000 to Morocco, in 1797 another million to Algiers, "to say nothing of an annual contribution of \$20,000 in naval stores; \$100,000 to Tunis; \$53,000 to Tripoli; and the treasury only knew

no absence or diminution of those inevitable touches of irony and of humor, of the profound knowledge of human nature which constituted her genius. This was not a manuscript begun before maturity had been attained nor after it had waned. Mr. Parker, his sisters, Lady Denham, the Misses Beaufort are as full of promise as any characters Miss Austen gave us, and her method of introducing them has all her accustomed skill and vigor. Did anyone ever display the caricaturist's art with greater delicacy and insouciance? Did anyone ever allow garb and plausibility and shallowness a freer rein and then expose them with a more bland yet merciless common sense? We conclude that the Misses Beaufort are cast for minor parts in the play enacted upon the "Sanditon" stage, yet they give Miss Austen the opportunity for that satire of which she is a past mistress. We learn that they were soon satisfied with "the Circle in which they moved in Sanditon," to use proper phrase, for every body must now move in a Circle, "to the prevalence of which rotatory Motion, is perhaps to be attributed the Giddiness & false steps of many."

So also with the voluble Mr. Parker, whose one purpose in life is the expansion and the popularization of Sanditon: "Look my dear Mary—Look at William Heeley's windows!—Blue Shoes, & nankin Boots.—Who would have expected such a sight at a Shoemaker's in old Sanditon.—This is new within the Month.—Glorious indeed!"

There is something catching about Mr. Parker's enthusiasm; we are beginning to be caught by it ourselves when all at once we turn over the page and find it is the last. The boosting of Sanditon has stopped almost as soon as it has begun. Never are we to know the fate of the Miss Beauforts, moving in a circle which grows less and less secluded; never are we to know how many windows Mr. Heeley acquired

for the display of blue shoes and nankin boots; never to see Sanditon as Mr. Parker already saw it with bands and piers, with rows of boarding houses and tripper-blackened sands.

But somehow we are inclined to wonder whether, even while Mr. Parker was to be encouraged and assisted up to a point, his ideals and Jane Austen's were the same and whether she had not a kinder fate in store for Sanditon than that of successful rival to Brighton and Hastings.

E. F. H.

Setting for "King Lear"



Reproduced from "Woodcuts and Some Words," by Gordon Craig (Dent, 10s. 6d.; Small Maynard, 3s.), which was reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor, June 7, 1924.

Irish and Russian Verse

A Golden Treasury of Irish Verse, Selected by Lennox Robinson. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.75.

The Oxford Book of Russian Verse, Chosen by Maurice Baring. New York: The Oxford University Press. \$2.75.

RUSSIAN and Irish poetry have one thing in common, perhaps only one—they date from the beginning of the nineteenth century. Folk song there had been secluded; never are we to know how many windows Mr. Heeley acquired

and Pushkin delighted an empire. This is enough to bring into notice two recent additions to two great series of books of verse—this similarity and the more astonishing contrast. For the Celt and the Slav in verse are worlds apart—the Celt presenting the quaintness of romanticism with his dreamings and his sentiment; the Slav proving classic, to quote Mr. Baring on Pushkin, "classic in the same way that the Greeks are classic," characterized by exceeding simplicity or economy and a curious matter-of-factness.

Mr. Baring has prefaced the chronologically arranged selection of 146 poems in the original with a literary survey which is designed not only to form a background for an enjoyment of the poetry but also to arouse such ambition in non-Russian readers that they will undertake the study of the language. "It is worth while learning Russian," Mr. Baring writes, "simply for the sake of reading Pushkin." Pushkin, he continues, combines "the common sense, the reality, the detachment, and the finish of a Miss Austen; the swiftness and masculinity of a Byron; and the form, the lofty form, easy wit and perfectly natural, of a Racine; reaching at times, and should it be necessary, the sublimity of a Milton." And more than Pushkin awaits the reader, even in this one book: Krylov's shrewd fables, Yafkov's marvelous rhythm, Koltsch's songs of the people, Lermontov's Byronic romance, and Blok's symbolism. An exile from Russia, Prince Dimitri Sviatopolk-Mirsky, collector of "Russkaya Lyrika," published in Paris in 1924, has closed the book with notes in which are condensed biographical and critical data with information concerning translations into English.

Each of these informal biographies serves a like purpose, the individual life background by the time in which it was lived. There is Jumel, the merchant, in old New York: "For recreation, when he grew tired of perusing 'The Dessert to the True American' or 'The Political Magazine and Miscellaneous Repository of Ballston, N. Y.," he went and sat with his hat on in the pit of the Park Theater and got himself pelted with fruit, chop bones and empty bottles by the gods in the gallery; he inspected the mammoth's tooth, and the Chinese birds' nests, and the wampum belts in the Museum, and had his profile drawn by the physiognomist; or else he patronized an itinerant show and looked at the automations, and the mechanical clocks, and the electric 'thunder houses,' and the catoptric 'penetrating spy-glasses.' A thunder house, unless this reader is in error, was a toy house struck by artificial lightning for the entertainment of the curious; what the catoptric penetrating spy-glasses may have been like he does not know. The current literature and amusements of New York have noticeably changed since Mr. Stephen Jumel, refugee from the slave revolution in Santo Domingo, settled there to make a fortune and an unfortunate acquaintance with Miss Eliza Brown, who had been Miss Henry Bowen, who became Madame Jumel, who became eventually Madame Burr.

Here, in short, is good reading. Incentive to thought and excellently entertaining along the way, in which historic personages appear as having been less altogether admirable or unadmirable than popular tradition likes to picture them.

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Leadership and Service

Captains and Kings, by André Maurois. London: John Lane. 5s. net.

FEW subjects arouse more discussion today than the problem of leadership. It is a problem of special importance to a democracy, for unless it can throw up competent leaders society degenerates into a mere crowd. M. Maurois, the author of a delightful volume about a typical military Englishman known

as Colonel Bramble, now discusses the nature and scope of leadership in war and peace, in the form of a dialogue between an ardent young military lieutenant and an older philosopher friend.

He rambles delightfully among the pages of history and especially of the Great War for his illustration of the qualities which he thinks the leader should have. He digs up a grain of gold here, he points to the flashing facet of a diamond there. But he leaves us with no very complete philosophy at the end. Life, to M. Maurois, is still an enigma. And one trait in leadership he stresses hardly at all. No one can lead whose main object is to lead. It is almost true that those only truly lead who do not seek to lead, but only to serve.

M. Maurois has one pertinent paragraph about ruling classes. "A ruling class," he says, "rises to power by reason of the services it renders, either because it fights for the rest of the community or because it directs its labors. It is obeyed and respected because it is indispensable. The condition of equilibrium thus obtained is inevitably upset, first because the governed class forgets that the peace which it enjoys is the work of the governors, and secondly, because the aristocracy itself forgets in a few generations that the privileges which it possessed were but the reward of the services it had rendered. Hence the collapse of the French aristocracy at the Revolution. Hence the present-day unpopularity of the capitalist class. 'The great captain of industry who starts factories, the man who invents or creates, is very rarely hated by his workmen. His grandson goes to Paris, and loses that human contact which residence among the men alone can give.' A lesson the modern world needs to learn."

The New Asia

The Challenge of Asia, by Stanley Rice. London: John Murray. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

EVERYBODY in the West now feels the challenge of Asia in the air. That does not mean Westerners are frightened of the old bogey of the Yellow Peril. It means they recognize that the unquestioned ascendancy which the West has possessed in the East for the last 200 years has passed away. The East has cast off the old leading strings and is now bent on walking on its own two legs and under leaders of its own.

Mr. Rice's book is an attempt to analyze what is really going on in the thinking of Asia. He sketches the long history of the contact between East and West. He points out how differently the advent of the West affected the three great Asiatic States. India, interested in philosophic speculation, was almost indifferent to the foreigner. China, proud of its civilization, sought to keep the West at a distance, but having little capacity for action, found its barriers more and more broken in. Japan, once Commodore Perry had forced it to open, remained a hermit kingdom no more, with astonishing energy and success learned and put into practice the civilization of the West.

Today, says Mr. Rice, the whole of Asia has capitulated to the ideals of power and freedom, which to the East are the central secret of the

West. But he thinks Asia has a very long road to follow before she can attain to them. She is today dazzled by the dawn. She does not realize the long discipline in self-control, in character building, in individuality, which lies at the root of Western civilization. Before the East can convert the vision into a reality, it has many sacrifices to make. The excessive worship of the family will have to do. An unyielding fidelity to truth will have to be put on. Accomplishment will have to take the place of speculation. Asia, in Mr. Rice's opinion, has not yet counted the cost of attaining democracy, freedom, or power. In the modern world, and a period of disillusionment may follow the first glories of the new vision before she sets to work to lay the foundations in the individual upon which alone the New Asia can be built.

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STOCK MARKET STEADY AFTER DRASTIC DROP Dullness Follows 10-Point Decline in Industrial Averages

NEW YORK, April 4 (Special).—The stock market does not always go up on good news. That something more than favorable announcements was needed to bring about renewed activity and a general upward movement was fully demonstrated, particularly toward the end of the week.

After the rally, following a period of depression, trading fell off materially. This was true to such an extent that yesterday the total transactions of the New York Stock Exchange dropped below 1,000,000 shares; actually only about 800,000 shares. This was the first time since before election day last fall that there has been such a small volume of business.

If the market had responded to the news of the new York Stock Exchange should have been closer to 2,000,000 shares a day than 1,000,000. Not for a long time have so many announcements been made which are capable of favorable interpretation.

It was evident, however, that there was lacking a general feeling of confidence in the part of speculators to make fresh commitments on the long side. If some of the news that was published this week had been before the recent downward movement started, the daily turnover on the stock exchange would have been particularly large.

Dodge Bros. Sale
In going over the most important happenings with which the street and country generally were made familiar, special reference should be made to the purchase of Dodge Bros. by a powerful syndicate of bankers. This transaction appeared significant from many points of view.

In the first place, no such group of bankers would have bid close to \$200,000,000 for that enterprise and offered to make complete payment in cash, if it had not had great confidence in the future of the automotive industry.

The strong position of this company was well known, but even such a degree of strength could not bring it great prosperity unless the outlook for the industry were decidedly reassuring.

If speculative sentiment had been more cheerful, confidence and optimism have been assumed that this transaction signified the beginning of a period of consolidations on a large scale that would bring together the leading manufacturers of automobiles and trucks, but also tire and other accessory companies.

Significant and important as it was, some interests were inclined to attach even greater importance to the purchase of a controlling interest in the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Co. by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. This transaction was puzzling to some observers, and it should be stated that in certain circles it caused more or less apprehension.

This feeling was based upon the idea that the same degree of harmony no longer existed between the former parent Standard Oil corporation and its former lessor, particularly in view of the fact that this particular acquisition on the part of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana might result in a new restriction on the operations of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Whatever the actual outcome may be, it is safe to assume that if sentiment in speculative circles had been more cheerful, such a suggestion scarcely would have been made.

Satisfactory Annual Reports
Numerous railroad and industrial reports for 1922 have been published in nearly every case they showed substantial increases in both gross and net earnings over the previous year. Several companies made a better exhibit than for several years.

This was true, for instance, of the International Harvester Co., whose net earnings of more than \$12,000,000 were the best since 1920. This showing was regarded as particularly significant of greatly improved conditions in agricultural circles. In fact, the president of the company, in the report itself, expressed the opinion that the period of farm depression, which several recent years had come to an end, and that consequently the market for manufacturers of agricultural implements would be better from now on.

The report of the Delaware & Hudson Company for last year showed net earnings equivalent to nearly \$14 a share in 1922, in comparison with about \$11 a share for the year before. This company has been criticized in recent years for maintaining a 9 per cent annual dividend, but it is not until now when its criticism seemed justified, but earnings have improved to such an extent that, on their showing, at least, the trust would appear to be warranted in not making a reduction.

New Haven's Recovery
The New Haven Railroad, which for some years passed through a period of adversity, was able for 1922 to show a surplus of nearly \$3,000,000, whereas it was compelled to report a deficit for 1921 of practically the same amount. Those who are familiar with this property know that in every respect it is in a much stronger position than at any time since its serious trouble began.

Reports such as these are significant in a broader way than simply with respect to the financial position of the companies making them. They cannot fail to give the careful observer a definite idea that corporations, both industrial and railroad, had been weak are now decidedly stronger, if not yet up to the high standard of strength that might be desired.

It was gratifying in this connection to note that the reorganization plan worked out for Wilson & Co. had been agreed to by large numbers of the security holders and that the Van Sweringen Railroad merger now needs only Government approval.

Perhaps at this writing the immediate outlook in Europe, both from a political and financial point of view, is more encouraging than at any time in the recent past. It is being noted by international bankers, however, that finances and politics in France and Germany are not yet so straightened within a comparatively short time.

COMMODITY PRICES
NEW YORK, April 4 (Special).—Following the grain and cotton prices of staple commodities:

Wheat, No. 1 spring 1.43 1/4, 1.44 1/4, 1.45 1/4, 1.46 1/4, 1.47 1/4, 1.48 1/4, 1.49 1/4, 1.50 1/4, 1.51 1/4, 1.52 1/4, 1.53 1/4, 1.54 1/4, 1.55 1/4, 1.56 1/4, 1.57 1/4, 1.58 1/4, 1.59 1/4, 1.60 1/4, 1.61 1/4, 1.62 1/4, 1.63 1/4, 1.64 1/4, 1.65 1/4, 1.66 1/4, 1.67 1/4, 1.68 1/4, 1.69 1/4, 1.70 1/4, 1.71 1/4, 1.72 1/4, 1.73 1/4, 1.74 1/4, 1.75 1/4, 1.76 1/4, 1.77 1/4, 1.78 1/4, 1.79 1/4, 1.80 1/4, 1.81 1/4, 1.82 1/4, 1.83 1/4, 1.84 1/4, 1.85 1/4, 1.86 1/4, 1.87 1/4, 1.88 1/4, 1.89 1/4, 1.90 1/4, 1.91 1/4, 1.92 1/4, 1.93 1/4, 1.94 1/4, 1.95 1/4, 1.96 1/4, 1.97 1/4, 1.98 1/4, 1.99 1/4, 2.00 1/4, 2.01 1/4, 2.02 1/4, 2.03 1/4, 2.04 1/4, 2.05 1/4, 2.06 1/4, 2.07 1/4, 2.08 1/4, 2.09 1/4, 2.10 1/4, 2.11 1/4, 2.12 1/4, 2.13 1/4, 2.14 1/4, 2.15 1/4, 2.16 1/4, 2.17 1/4, 2.18 1/4, 2.19 1/4, 2.20 1/4, 2.21 1/4, 2.22 1/4, 2.23 1/4, 2.24 1/4, 2.25 1/4, 2.26 1/4, 2.27 1/4, 2.28 1/4, 2.29 1/4, 2.30 1/4, 2.31 1/4, 2.32 1/4, 2.33 1/4, 2.34 1/4, 2.35 1/4, 2.36 1/4, 2.37 1/4, 2.38 1/4, 2.39 1/4, 2.40 1/4, 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TER, Hotel Hemmway, Boston, Tel. Ken-
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8 rooms, large closets, 3 baths, extra large
water supply, all water pipes brass, overlaid
with water heating plant, electric, gas, and
sewerage; price \$1000; terms, C. J. BAX-
TER, Hotel Hemmway, Boston, Tel. Ken-
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FOR SALE, IN DUBLIN,
NEW HAMPSHIRE
An interesting colonial farmhouse, sur-
rounded by 18 acres of land; been used
for summer home; splendid water, apple
trees, raspberries, etc.; a blueberry
patch; with or without antique furniture,
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FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS
Seventeen lots near Hialeah Amusement
Park and Jockey Club, 1.3 cash, balance on
easy terms; 20 acres, 1000 ft. frontage;
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Hemmway, Boston, Tel. Kenmore 4380.

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26 acres on State and Federal Roads, N. Y.;
good 8-room house, good barn, excellent
water, and good soil; price \$1000; terms,
C. J. BAXTER, Hotel Hemmway, Boston, Tel.
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FOR SALE, fine 8-room stucco house, all
improvements, good location; also houses of
4 and 7 rooms, Tel. 6087-1, 8. A. KNAPP, 30
Manning St.

SINGLE DWELLING
8 rooms, 2 baths, spacious lawn; equipped
with all modern improvements; Point Beach
district, Pittsburgh, Pa.; \$22,000. Phone
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house, arranged for 2 families, 10 baths, 10
places; separate heaters; 5 minutes to train;
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Four Log Cabins
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Senator Borah has launched his campaign against the Permanent Court of International Justice with the plea that until there is a fixed, specific and definite body of international law, to which all nations yield obedience, there is no place for such a court. The proposition is plausible but

not convincing. In the first place it is based upon an apparent desire to create misapprehension. The Senator seemingly would have his auditors believe that there is no international law today. In fact, there is a very considerable body of law recognized by all civilized nations, and generally observed by them until the fury of war leads to the junking of everything that makes for harmonious relations among peoples. Two distinguished commissions, one headed by George W. Wickersham, are now codifying this law.

The real reason why the existing body of international law is able to exercise so little power in times of intense international turmoil is precisely the absence of a world court capable of its interpretation. In the early stages of an international controversy each party thereto judges such law as may be involved according to its own interpretation of it. There is no tribunal to which all nations, or even a very considerable body of the nations, are parties, before which the disputants might be cited. The court at The Hague may serve in matters of mutual consent, but is without initiatory power of its own. So long as this situation persists, international law will be limited to its present condition of impotence when plenary power is most essential.

It is the avowed purpose of the Idaho Senator to give a large part of his time for the next few months to arguing before the people this question of participating in the World Court. This is, of course, his privilege. More than that, it is his duty. As a United States Senator, he will have to vote on the issue, and it is at once the part of patriotism and of prudence that he should let the Nation know the reason for that vote.

It is the part of prudence, because, unless all signs recognizable by the journalist are valueless, the public sentiment in favor of such a court is very great—perhaps, indeed, a majority sentiment. The participation of the United States in such a tribunal is urged by the President, was advocated by his predecessor, was approved by the two last Secretaries of State and is indorsed in the national platforms of the two great parties. Senator Borah himself has had a striking demonstration of the strength of public sentiment on the subject, in the flood of letters and telegrams which poured in upon him urging that he report the World Court bill in season for action at the recent short session of Congress.

To that appeal he was deaf. He had, perhaps, a plausible excuse in the brevity of the session, and the extreme congestion of legislation in its closing hours. But the bill is now set for consideration on December 17. That Senator Borah will oppose it is to be expected. What is not to be expected, however, and what would not be tolerated, is that he should use his power as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations to delay debate or action on the bill. The practice of pigeonholing important legislative proposals reached its high-water mark under Senator Borah's predecessor. It is hoped it will not again be practiced in the Committee on Foreign Relations.

As the leading foe of the World Court has offered his challenge, it will be wise for the friends of that measure to work persistently to the end that in December the public demand upon the Senate will be irresistible.

In her testimony before the Senate committee investigating the Internal Revenue Bureau, Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, in charge of prosecutions of dry law offenders, sought to place the blame for frequent failures of the law in its effort to cut off the

source of supply of the truck drivers and "half-pint" bootleggers. Too much attention has been given, she declared, to the prosecution of petty offenders, while manufacturers of liquors, often nominally under guard by agents of the enforcement unit, have continued to furnish contraband supplies to peddlers and their patrons. She made no secret of the fact, which perhaps was the main one sought by the inquiry, that there has been, at least until quite recently, continuous friction between the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department, under which the prohibition unit operates, over the procedure to be followed in dealing with the wealthier and more influential violators.

While Justice Harlan F. Stone of the United States Supreme Court was acting as Attorney-General, according to Mrs. Willebrandt, the issue was fairly joined in correspondence between Mr. Stone and Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury. In this correspondence Mr. Stone is quoted as having referred to the "divergence" of views between the prohibition unit and the Department of Justice over seizures, Mr. Stone insisting that the most effective method of dealing with the wholesale offenders was by injunction, while the Treasury, through the enforcement unit, urged adherence to what he called the less effective libel proceedings. Mr. Stone is reported to have called the Secretary's attention to a number of complaints from his own agents, were continuing to operate unlawfully.

While it may be said to the credit of the Treasury Department that it finally consented to the adoption of the policy advocated by the Department of Justice, it has not been made apparent that there is yet that complete co-operation between the prohibition unit and the department which would insure a more general enforcement of law. According to Mrs. Willebrandt, too much attention is being paid to the

bootleggers and not enough to the brewers. In some cases prosecution has failed, she believes, for no good reason. She referred specifically to cases in western Pennsylvania which were handled by a special prosecutor appointed, she said, at the request of Mr. Mellon. These were bribery cases, in which it was alleged that agents of the Government had been induced to permit violations of the law. One of these was tried and lost, while another was not pressed at the special prosecutor's request.

It is too early to forecast the result of the present inquiry, but it is becoming more and more apparent, especially from the testimony of Mrs. Willebrandt, that the great need now is for closer co-operation and better teamwork on the part of those whose duty it is to enforce the law. The injunction method, which is simply the padlock method under another name, seems now to be the most effective process devised. The breweries, in whose behalf the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is endeavoring to exert its influence, are pleading for an amendment to the law which will legalize the manufacture and sale of beer. In the meantime, as the testimony shows, they are among the worst offenders against the law. Powerful influences are behind them. If they have been protected by the indifference or the connivance of those in authority, that fact should be made known.

The impulse of Henry A. Dix of Mount Kisco, N. Y., to turn over the \$1,000,000 business of

A Business Man Discloses Some Secrets

Henry A. Dix & Sons to its employees, the obstacles he met and overcame, his final success and the justification therein of all his original plans, contain the outlines of a romance in "practical affairs" and disclose Mr. Dix as unconsciously and unintentionally a teacher of the most efficient kind, the sort that gives instruction through visible, concrete results of his theories. Mr. Dix, returning from a vacation in Europe after his scheme had been in operation without his presence for two years, tells the story briefly.

It is worth the careful study, particularly, of all those who believe that the only way to run a business and to treat employees is that which prevailed in the past and who look on every suggested change as "unpractical," visionary, dangerous or "revolutionary." It was among associates of this kind that Mr. Dix met his chief obstacles. The lessons he gave to them are vividly portrayed in his own words:

It took me two years to find a way to give the plants to the employees. My lawyers raised objections; my friends and advisers raised objections, too. They all said: "Why, where will you find anybody to run it? Where are you going to get a president? Where will you get a board of directors and where will you get a manager from among all your employees? They don't know how to run a big business like yours."

But they were all mistaken. Today's president of Henry A. Dix & Sons is one of the most competent young men I ever saw. He started with the company as a mere boy at \$6 a week. As president of the company he gets \$125. There are no big salaries, because we want to spread out the increase so that all employees would benefit. In addition to their regular salaries, officers and employees receive annually ten per cent of what they make.

The first year that the boys ran the business they showed a net profit of \$60,000. The second year the net profit was \$75,000, after they had paid \$18,000 to move the offices to larger quarters required because of business expansion.

From now on they will be buying the capital stock of the business from me at the rate of \$100,000 annually, and in five more years they will own all the stock outright. The money they pay me for the stock I am giving to charities.

Today they are making more money out of that business than I ever believed I could make. The reason is that every man is doing his level best because every man has a personal interest in seeing the business prosper.

The secrets of the success of the business as now managed are all there in plain sight—proof that the old ways were not the only ways and sacred simply because they were old: reasonable, not excessive, salaries to executives; a fairer distribution of profits among those whose skill and energy produce them; the driving force of personal interest in the success of the business in the daily consciousness of the workers; the spur to ambition in the knowledge of more nearly equal opportunities for promotion in return for demonstrated ability and loyalty; and, above all, the registration of the value of these ideas in dollars and cents.

This romance of Henry A. Dix & Sons is just another disclosure of the progress toward a more splendid future that is steadily taking place in American industry.

Many who are neither criminologists nor criminals probably have been interested in the occasional efforts of the police departments in some of the larger American cities, particularly in the holiday seasons, to prescribe particular zones in which the presence of known offenders, such as pickpockets, shoplifters and second-story "workers," is for the time being forbidden. From newspaper announcements authorized by police chiefs and heads of detective bureaus, it would appear that it is within the power of these officials to extend or limit these zones at will.

In New York City recently a departure from previous practices was inaugurated by the issuance of a general order to all police and detective bureaus and departments, commanding a city-wide "round-up" of every person recognized as a criminal (which probably meant every person with a known police record) without reference to any particular zone or section. The purpose of this marshaling of the city's undesirable is that a police census may be taken. The roll will be compiled into a sort of official "who's who," which will furnish a ready reference volume as occasion may require.

The persistent query is as to why such exhibitions of the police power are spasmodic instead of sustained. Why are not known offenders, in every large city, either under constant espionage or undergoing punishment for offenses known to have been committed? The public is entitled to more than this occasional show of protection. Perhaps it is because the police possess this

knowledge and because they choose only occasionally to make a show of authority, that so-called crime waves are caused to ebb and flow almost at the will of those whose duty it is to enforce the law at all times. The public will be inclined to applaud any effort on the part of law-enforcement officials to compel city-wide, statewide, and nationwide law observance. If respect for the law can be compelled in a limited zone, the reasonable supposition is that like observance can be enforced in larger zones.

Occasionally there are heard insinuations that the lawless elements of society are gradually gaining the upper hand and that the time may come when anarchy and vandalism will rule. Such boasts are made only by those ignorant of true conditions. There never has been a moment in the history of the United States when it was impossible to establish the absolutism of the law. That is as true today as it was yesterday, as true this year as last year, and it will be as true tomorrow as it is today. Respect for the established order is inherent in every American. The vicious offend, the letter of the law is overriden, the rights of the many are sometimes trampled upon by the few, but only because of the assumption of license carelessly permitted.

The need of the times is for a general widening of these so-called crime zone limits. The reign of law and order can be established wherever public sentiment demands it. None realize this more clearly than those who presume upon the tendency of the vast majority to let what they call well enough alone.

Harry Harkness Flagler, who stands behind the New York Symphony Orchestra for next

season, in spite of the larger salaries which, under union demand, must be paid to the performers, can hardly be allowed to go unapplauded. Mr. Flagler has rarely lent his name to announcements given out from the office of the institution, but at a moment when prospects seemed uncertain, on account of rising expenses, he has let it stand at the top of a notice, assuring the concertgoers for 1925-26. More than that, he has permitted himself to be quoted, declaring that the public will not be asked to bear the \$25,000 increased cost, but that the New York Symphony Society, of which he is president, will do so.

When he spoke in the name of the society, it is to be presumed that he spoke, really, for himself. At any rate, that is the usual understanding when the head of a group of guarantors and subscribers issues a statement concerning a possible deficit.

Someone may ask, What if there should be no deficit? The management has arranged for the orchestra to use a larger place next winter for its series of Sunday afternoon concerts, moving from Aeolian Hall to the new Mecca Auditorium. Accordingly, the revenue might imaginably be greater than before. For answer, Mr. Flagler announces that prices of seats are to be lowered. So he appears rather to seek than to avoid loss.

Presidents of boards in these days notify the world about the brilliant conductors they have engaged more commonly than they do about the freer opportunities they are holding out for people to attend presentations of orchestral programs. Mr. Flagler's announcement omits mention of the subject of conductors. One thing, then, at a time, his announcement omits, too, explanation of policies. Formerly the New York Symphony was at the very head of all institutions of its kind in the United States in the production of new works. Of late, the performance of little novelties has passed over to the guilds. The next thing, no doubt, will be an orchestra that co-operates with the guilds and brings out the big ones.

Whether Mr. Flagler will lend the New York Symphony to such co-operation, and so continue the methods of earlier days, is a question awaiting answer. In any event, Mr. Flagler—and, for that matter, every president of an orchestral board—is showing the quality of his sportsmanship. And why not? In affairs of art men must expect to play the game; just as, in those of sport, they must expect to face the music.

Editorial Notes

Most worthy is the aim of the Boston Children's Aid Society, which in a recent statement has outlined its special work as being designed to help young boys who have come before the juvenile court for stealing, bunking out, and running away. This society, according to Alfred F. Whitman, its general secretary, has, since its origin in 1863, specialized in progressive treatment of offenders, and with other organizations pioneered for separation of truants from adult offenders at Deer Island, for inauguration of juvenile probation service, and for foster home detention care for such children as are picked up by the police at night. The following quotation from a leaflet published in 1865 regarding the society is as true today as then:

The chief objective of this society shall be to improve the conditions of exposed children; to help prisoners; to provide institutions for young prisoners, and to take such measures as may promote their welfare.

Even though the Vienna Mint may find its facilities taxed somewhat at the outset in issuing the needed number of bronze, nickel and silver coins which are being struck for the new schilling currency, they should not be taxed nearly as much as might be ordinarily expected. For this mint has been for some time past the coinage factory for several countries, other than its own. It is still making, for instance, the so-called Maria Theresa dollar for Afghanistan and central Asia, while other coins are being sent from its machines to such countries as Poland and Bulgaria. Demands from north and east Africa are being similarly met. The mint, by the way, is a self-paying concern, asking and requiring no financial assistance from the Government. During 1924, a total of not far off 350,000,000 coins were turned out, while the orders for the present year ask for well over 525,000,000 coins, of which close on 300,000,000 are to be exported.

The charm of the stock market's tremolo, however, is very untrustworthy in calling up profits, as it showed again this week. A good faker can sometimes wheedle out what looks like a glittering array, only to find them slipping away when he tries to take them. The stocks of the United States Cast Iron Pipe Corporation went soaring higher and ever more grandly from \$160 a share on Jan. 4, to as high as \$250 on Feb. 11, and by March 30, when the pitch had changed, had fallen as low as \$152.

William C. Durant was said to be a person most benefited when they appeared at their highest price, his profits during a few days in February being estimated at \$2,500,000. Whether he was awakened with his profits or without, has not been told; though for the general public dealing in other stocks, the way the orders to sell came in from over the country, when the tremolo went on its downward wobble, makes it appear that a good many speculators woke up without.

Another of the many tangles in the radio industry, which were inevitable when it grew to such a giant size in such a short time, has just been settled through the rather philosophical conclusion of the French inventor, Dr. Marius A. Latour of Paris, that he had made enough money from other inventions not to bother with going to law to recover the millions of dollars probably due him from firms here. Casting before him on his arrival in New York the shadow of an extensive collection from some of the largest radio companies in the country for using without license one or more of his patents in almost every radio set sold, he proved himself to be a most remarkable collector who understood his debtors' position thoroughly and was only interested in getting his affairs on a businesslike basis. He settled his several

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT IN BERLIN

It may be presumptuous for a visitor to offer an opinion about the condition of a great nation of over 60,000,000 people after only a week's stay. But first impressions are often more correct than second, and every attempt to break through the barriers of ignorance and prejudice which the isolation of Germany has created between the former Allies and the Central Powers helps to make for understanding and for peace.

Germany is certainly a different place on the surface from what she was. In 1911, my last visit, she was confident, purposeful, busy. There was a note of arrogance in the official classes everywhere. She was still under the spell of the disciplined efficiency of the military state created by Frederick the Great and Bismarck.

Now Germany is subtly changed. The outward pomp and circumstance of the Empire has gone. She is more human and more humane. The many statues of the kings and princes in full panoply of war, the armed figures on the Siegessäule, seem oddly out of place in a Republic. To walk in a tourist queue, as one walks through the palaces of Versailles or Fontainebleau, through the long corridors of the new Palace at Potsdam, where William II, still living in exile in Holland, walked and talked in his splendor only a few years ago, has almost the unreality of a dream.

Germany, since those days, has gone through deep waters. She has endured the hardships of the war. She has seen the military idol in which she trusted fall like Dagon, heading in the dust. She has been forced to submit to harsh terms of peace. She has suffered the disaster of unlimited monetary inflation. Her new Constitution has been threatened by revolution both from the Right and from the Left.

But she is now recovering. There is no doubt about that. The acute unrest seems definitely to have left her thoughts. Her people are once more hardworking and industrious. Though wages are very low, though the old ruling class are penniless, though capital is very scarce and very dear, unemployment is not severe, and the opinion is almost universal that Germany can and will recover the economic prosperity which she enjoyed before the war. Her present position is clear testimony to the sterling qualities of her people and their confidence in their future.

Nor do those best qualified to know expect any more political troubles. There will be political crises between the parties, as there are in other lands, from time to time. But the time of revolution, of attempts to attain extreme political ends by violent means, seems to have definitely passed. Germany today is afraid neither of the followers of Ludendorff nor of those of Lenin.

But what of the future? What has Germany learned from defeat? Has she adjoined once and for all the old ideals symbolized by the Kaiser or has she merely put them aside for a while to be again brought out and placed on the national altar for worship when she is once more strong and free. That is the question which really interests the outside world. No clear-cut answer can be given. It is far too early yet to say. But there are two clear-cut conclusions which I carry away.

The first is that all the really controlling elements in Germany today are resolved not to attempt any forcible challenge of the verdict of the war or of the settlement of Versailles. They do not like the peace terms. They think that some day many of them, especially those concerning the eastern frontiers, will be changed. But they have made up their minds that for Germany to force a settlement of these questions now would be the height of folly and disaster. They think this partly because Germany is utterly incapable of meeting France and her associates in war, and partly because what Germany needs is not further trouble but twenty years of peace in which to recover.

Of course there are sections which take a different view and loudly demand revenge and strong action. But the best opinion seems to be agreed that these are declining in strength and that the creation of the recent Conservative Government in Germany is proof that the most powerful elements are now definitely behind this policy. Some people say that nothing but the occupation of the Ruhr would have driven Germany to this attitude. Others say that M. Poincaré nearly upset it and almost convinced Germany that her only course was to prepare for revenge. There is probably truth in both these views. But the main fact today is that the dominant forces in Germany stand for peace.

The second conclusion I carry away is that the country is virtually leaderless. For centuries the Germans have been accustomed to be led by the kings and kaisers

who have held the central positions in their history. The German Empire was the creation of the Hohenzollerns and of Bismarck and Moltke. The German Republic was, fundamentally, the outcome of the defeat of Kaiserdom by the allies.

Germany, has traditionally been the function of the privileged few, and now that the center of gravity has passed from Potsdam to the Reichstag, the absence of democratic self-confidence and of those well-established political traditions which are the polestars of popular judgment in other lands, is clearly to be seen.

In France there is the long history of the French Revolution, of Napoleon, of the Commune, of the Republic of 1871. In England the beginnings of democracy date back to Edward III. There has since been the Puritan revolution of 1648, the revolution of 1688, and the long ascendancy of Parliament. In the United States there is the Revolutionary War, the framing of the Constitution, the Civil War and so on. Each of these events has contributed its share toward the education of the people in the theory and practice of government.

What is there in Germany to correspond? The changes of a century ago were wrought by Napoleon. The liberal movement of 1848 was suppressed. The Germany of 1870 was created by the sword. And so today Germany gives the impression of being politically almost a childless land. The majority are agreed as to the work which lies immediately ahead, which is the work of economic reconstruction, at home and abroad, a task which they understand and are well qualified to perform. But of the political creed which is to form the Germany of the future no one has any clear idea.

The old privileged classes are hiding their time, and hope for the restoration of the old régime. The industrialists think that perhaps under a republican form of government they may establish a new dictatorship of their own. The workmen and the Social Democrats dream of a future Socialist paradise. Liberals and Democrats long for the growth of a true democratic sense. The universities and high schools are centers of reaction. The primary school teachers are Conservatives in the country districts, and Social Democrats in the towns.

The Lutheran Church—at best petrified by state influences—is greatly enfeebled by the disappearance of its main patrons. The Roman Catholic Church is correspondingly stronger. But there is no widespread religious revival as yet. And German philosophy, like all human philosophy, essentially materialist in its consequences, though less authoritative than it was, still holds the field among the intellectual classes.

The ultimate destiny of Germany is not in doubt. She is bound eventually to become liberal and democratic. But the battle which will ultimately in that victory has not been won as yet. The military and authoritarian traditions are still powerful; the determination of the people to govern themselves and learn from their own mistakes, the dominant characteristic of more Western lands, is as yet weak. The future of Germany in the next few years turns on whether the German people reject the subtle argument that it is easier and better for them to yield their political judgment to authority, and resolve, at whatever cost, to think out their political destiny for themselves.

And that is where the former Allies, and especially America and Britain, can be of inestimable help. At present public opinion in these countries probably still, as is natural after a war, misjudges Germany. But Germany even more misjudges her former enemies. The harshness of the peace terms has made her cynical about the place of idealism in politics. She thinks that the Allies used their victory for as selfish ends as any former conquerors. There is now practically no belief that war can ever be abolished or that the victory of Wilsonian idealism has started a new era in history.

No doubt the former Allies did to some extent abuse their position. None the less, a very small proportion of the people of Germany today has any real understanding of why the Allies fought the war so vigorously for four long years, or what they really meant, and mean, by freedom and democracy. There is, therefore, scarcely anything more important than that there should once more be a free interchange of ideas between Germany and the English-speaking world. Germany feels acutely her moral isolation. But when the two sides understand one another better, there will be no more wars. Germany really grasps what it was that the Allies, and especially the United States, were fighting about, it will not be long before she will claim her rightful place among the great liberal and democratic powers of the Western world.

The Week in New York

New York, April 4

Ham and eggs may vary phonetically with the language of other countries, but, except for slight differences in the local artistic taste of each nation, they look very much the same the world over. Hence a screen actor who is said to enjoy the distinction, and the prerequisites, of being the highest paid motion picture actor, perhaps contributed to the peace of appetite of foreign travelers when, arriving in New York this week en route to all the motion picture stops of Europe, he introduced, as a certain means of starting each day properly, a card bearing a picture of breakfast for a man's man, done in colors. Not fully trusting unaided art, he had added the caption, "Jambon et oeufs," and then decorated the ensemble with a patriotic American border. This would seem to be sufficient guarantee against hunger, if not against monotony, though probably where the real need of a knowledge of the language will come in will be in explaining to the perplexed waiter what connection this novel and highly amusing calling card has to do with the more immediate problem of what monsieur is to eat.

In sounding the note of the country's business, the New York Stock Exchange these last two weeks has been as inaccurate as a leaky accordion. Having arrived on March 3 at a pitch that, to those who can be carried away only by red-nose, sounded like an unpalatable squeak, it reversed, and from March 23 to 31 was giving out a rumble that might have been heartrending if true. The real tone of the country's business, while not as lusty and full as might be expected from its organization, is none the less, to judge from the pitch of numerous reports, growing slowly but steadily richer. The stock market, as a matter of fact, is very likely to sound the note of business in a very wobbly tremolo, because money can be made both by buying stocks when they are rising, and "selling short" when they are falling, so that however far the tone may be off, to the public at large, it is always music in someone's ears.

The charm of the stock market's tremolo, however, is very untrustworthy in calling up profits, as it showed again this week. A good faker can sometimes wheedle out what looks like a glittering array, only to find them slipping away when he tries to take them. The stocks of the United States Cast Iron Pipe Corporation went soaring higher and ever more grandly from \$160 a share on Jan. 4, to as high as \$250 on Feb. 11, and by March 30, when the pitch had changed, had fallen as low as \$152. William C. Durant was said to be a person most benefited when they appeared at their highest price, his profits during a few days in February being estimated at \$2,500,000. Whether he was awakened with his profits or without, has not been told; though for the general public dealing in other stocks, the way the orders to sell came in from over the country, when the tremolo went on its downward wobble, makes it appear that a good many speculators woke up without.

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millions of dollars' worth of claims for several hundred thousand dollars and a good annual income for the future license, and arranged to give to the only company he actually used the rights to use all the radio patents he had made up in the next five years, and in return, ending to a short story that looked once as though it might stretch to encyclopedic length.

A flattering but rather expensive tribute has been received by the exhibitors of the motion picture, "Peter Pan," from the children of New York. While the picture has been a financial success, and while the theaters where it has been shown have been crowded, especially in the afternoon, the box-office receipts, yet unbent, as high as expected, and the explanation is given that the children liked the picture so well that they did not leave after they had seen it once, but remained through two showings, leaving many possible patrons outside unable to get in. Here was no phase of economics, in which there was so much demand for the supply that it cut down the profit, though perhaps for the sake of practical business, the satisfaction of such a gratifying demand could well be put down among the assets labeled "Good will."

A message of hope for the women of this country who do not feel that straight, sleek hair suits their types of beauty may be found in the news that the number of Princess Charming who are willing to climb up their tresses and do battle to make their favorite undulations prevail is now so great that the gathering convention here this week for the second annual meeting of the National Permanent Wavers' Association. Notwithstanding that fashion had, so to speak, turned straight against them, they reported that there had been an increase in the sales of waving machines last year of 100 per cent. For, however, has not yet unbent, or bent, for them, for Miss Gloria Swanson has still further ruled out the waves by coming here from Paris with a new style of coiffure, a bob short enough to allow the ears to be seen. The wavers, nevertheless, faced with what might be called an increase in the shortage of hair, will keep working to make their wave permanent—permanent, that is, like the alarm clock, so long as it is wound up at night—holding unwaveringly through thick and thin, or short and straight, to their motto, "Long may they wave!"

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the Monitor responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

World Peace and Toy Pistols

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Your many editorials relating to world peace and the true brotherhood of man have deeply interested me. The Monitor is doing a splendid, constructive work along these lines.

Walking home one evening, I saw a little boy about six years old pointing a toy pistol at another child and shouting, "Hands up!"

It occurred to me then what a mistake it is to make and sell such toys. They inculcate in the child thought a desire to frighten and harm another.

Surely the thought of war and hatred should be eliminated in every possible way, and our children should be protected.

If it is unlawful for an adult to possess or carry a pistol, is it right to make and sell these toy weapons for children?

A. L. B.
Brooklyn, N. Y.